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PRINCIPLES OF LATINITY

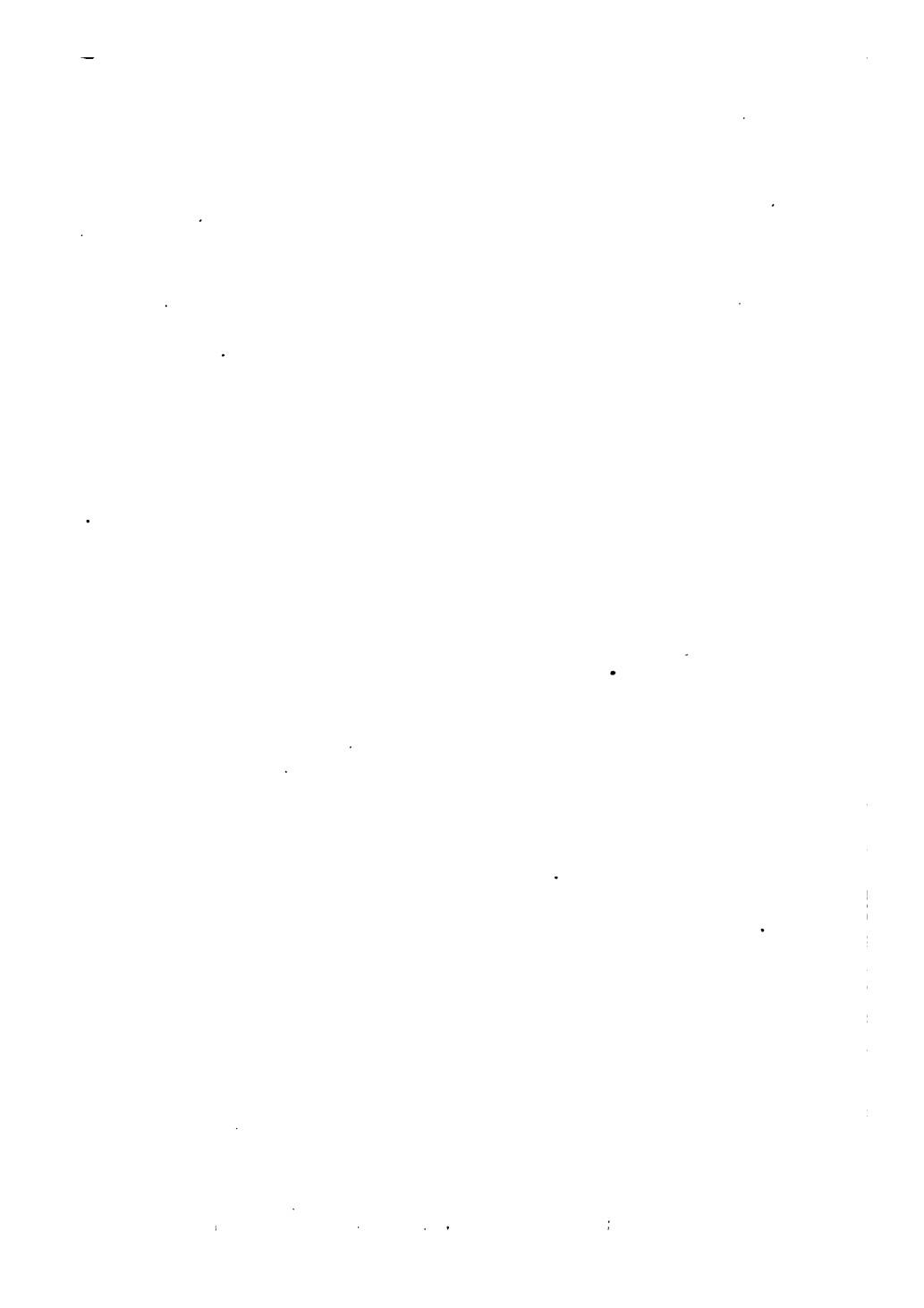
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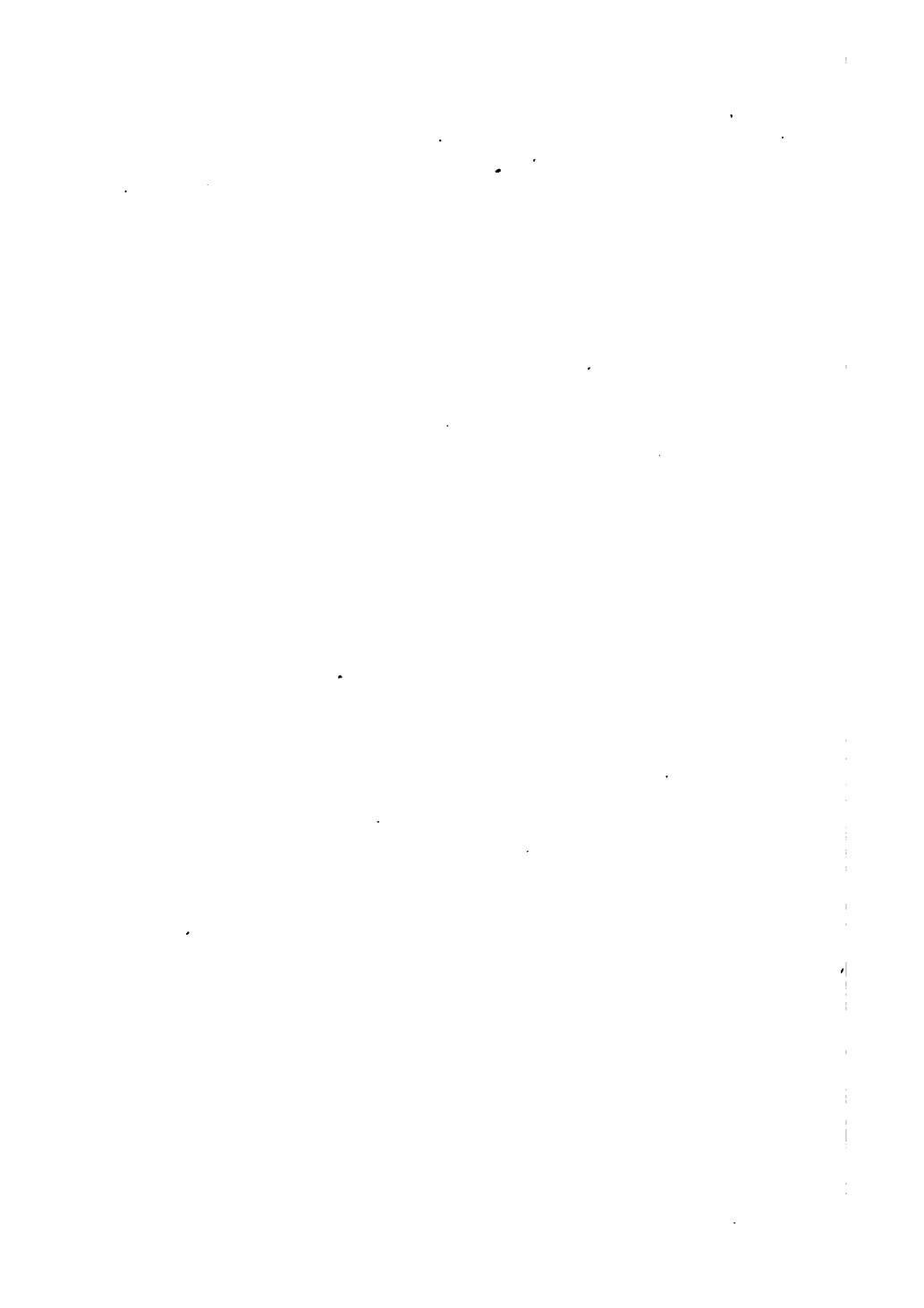
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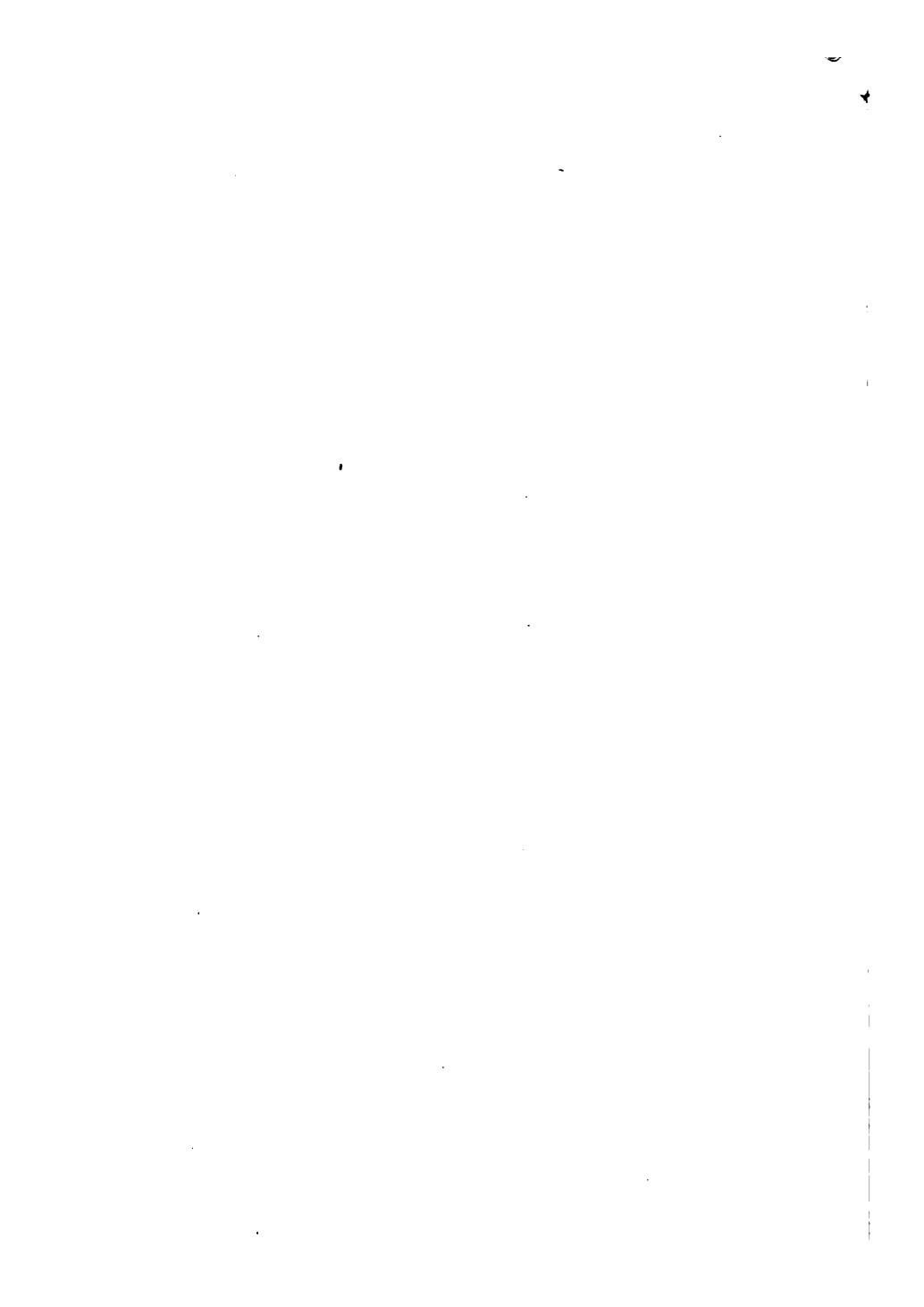
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PRINCIPLES OF LATINITY
AND
MELVINIANA.



PRINCIPLES
OF
LATINITY,
With Classification of Clause-Constructions,
AND
SELECTIONS FROM THE OBSERVATIONS

REV. JAMES MELVIN, LL.D.,
LATE RECTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ABERDEEN.

BY
WILLIAM D. GEDDES, A.M.,
PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

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P R E F A C E.

THE first issue of this little work had for its object to place before Students of Latin the leading principles of Clause-Construction as much as possible in a tabular form, and also to point out the most important specific differences between Classical and English Idiom, with a view to facilitate correctness in Latin Prose Composition. Proceeding on a principle of induction, not to admit any construction for which he did not discover sufficient authority, the author has found the work grow gradually in his hands, so that the classification of the Verbs, according to their several constructions, will, he ventures to think, be regarded as carried out to a greater extent of completeness than has yet, so far as he is aware, been attempted or proposed. In forming these lists, he has thought it right, in order to avoid poetisms and post-Augustan expressions, to insert only such constructions as rest on the authority of Livy and the genuine works of Cæsar and Cicero.

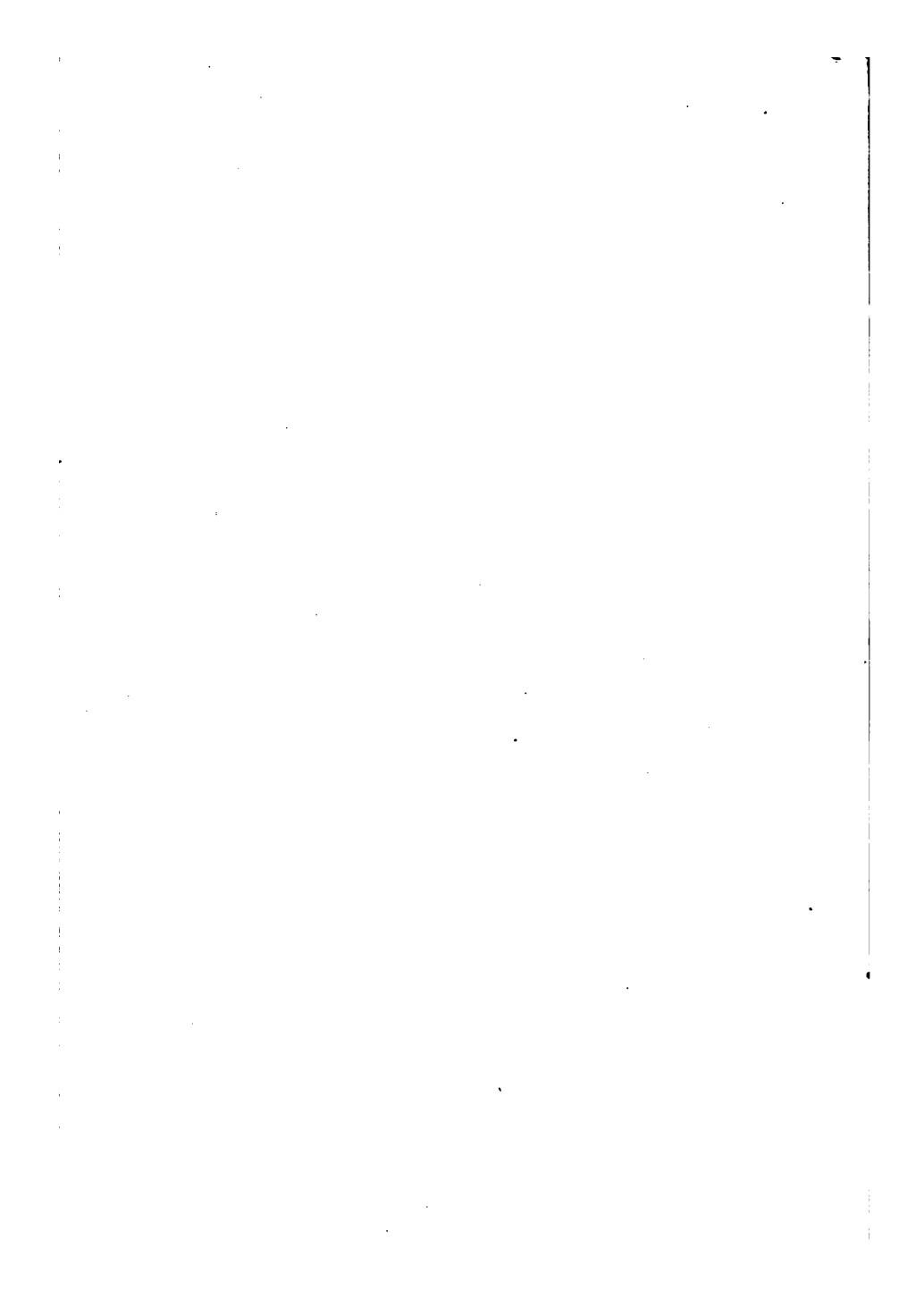
With regard to the Sections of *Melviniana* (sections

29 and 30), the observations given there are such portions as he thought would be most useful to Students, of the often felicitously clear expositions of Latin Idiom, with which the teaching of Dr. Melvin abounded. Of these, unfortunately, no record appears to remain, beyond what is found in the note-books of those who had the advantage of studying under that eminent Latin scholar. It is to one of these that the author of the present work (not having enjoyed that advantage himself) is indebted for the observations which he has selected.

In venturing to prefix the honoured name of Melvin to a portion of the work, he hopes two things will be kept in view by the candid scholar : first, that the observations are not put forth as something entirely new to the critic, though the form in which they are put may be so ; and secondly, that if anything shall be found stated in them either beside or beyond the strictest Latinity, it is to be attributed to the precarious character of the means by which they have been transmitted, or to the misfortune of their Editor, and not to the fault of our Northern Authority in Latin.

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INTERCONSTRUCTION OF LATIN VERBS.

THE SIMPLE INFINITIVE.

§ 1.—AS SUBJECT OR AS PREDICATE.

THE simplest use of the Infinitive is when it is employed with *est* (the logical copula), as the *subject* of a sentence, occasionally also as the *predicate*.

Cogitare est vivere.

Thinking (subject) *is living* (predicate).

The SIMPLE INFINITIVE stands regularly as Subject or as Predicate after such expressions as the following :—*Est*, in expressions of *Possession*, *Property*, or *Duty*; also, *mihi est in animo*, *caput est*, *mihi certum est* (I am resolved), *cordi est* (it is a hearty pleasure to), *jus est*, *labor est*, *mos est*, *nihil negotii est* (it is no trouble to), *opus est* (there is need to), *mihi propositum est* (the point before me is to), *stat mihi sententia*, or simply *mihi stat* (my mind is made up to), *tempus est* (only in the sense of, it is high time to), *mihi in mentem venit*.

NOTE.—Some of these expressions admit also of *Ut* and *subj.*, especially if the clause is a long one of several members.

Compare.—*Caput est quam plurimum scribere*.—Cic. de Orat. I. § 150.

Caput arbitrabatur esse oratoris, ut ipsi, apud quos ageret, talis qualis se ipse optaret, videretur.—Cic. de Orat. I. § 87.

§ 2.—THE INFINITIVE AS OBJECT.

After a number of *general verbs* expressing not so much an action as a *relation towards* an action, the bare *infinitive* stands as the *object*, being the *complement* to the governing verb. Thus *cupio*, *I desire*, necessarily looks beyond itself for some specification of the object of desire, such as *discere*, *ambulare*, &c.

VERBS ADMITTING THE BARE INFINITIVE.

Abnuo (refuse to), *abesto*, *adorior* and *aggredior* (set about doing), *annitor*, *appeto*, *assoleo*, *assuefacio*, *assuesco*, *audeo*, *aveo*.

Caveo,* *cesso*, *capi* (with a *pass. inf.*, *captus sum*), *cogito* (think of doing, think to do), *cogo* (make one to), *concupisco*, *connitor*, *conor*, *consentio* (consent to do something one's self), *consilium capio* (e. g. *equitatum dimittere Cæs.*, B. G. 7, 71, but *abjicio consilium equitatū dimittendi*), *constituo* (resolve that one's self† shall), *consuesco*, *contendo* (make an effort to do), *cunctor*, *cupio*, *curo*, generally negatively, *non curo* (do not care to, do not trouble myself to).

Debeo, *decerno* (resolve to), *dedisco*, *deliberavi* (have decided to), *desino*, *desisto*, *destino* (determine to), *deterreor*, *disco*, *do* as in *do bibere*, *doceo* as in *doceo canere*, *dubito* (only in the sense of, hesitate to, scruple to).

Erubesco, *exopto*, *exordior*.

Fastidio, *festino*, *fugio*.

Gestio, *gravor*.

Habeo (only in the sense, I am able to) *in animo habeo*, *horreo* (I shudder to).

Incipio, *in animum induco* (take it into one's head to), *ingredior* (commence to), *insto* (to persist in doing),

* *Cave vereri*, Cic. ad Att. III. 17, 8, where *vereri* is a virtual accusative case.

† Yet *constituo* with *ut*, that one's self shall, Cic. Fin. V. § 1; ad Att. XVI. 10, 1.

instituo (make a rule to *one's self* to), *insuesco, intendo* (strive to, with infinitives of verbs of motion), *intermitto* (discontinue).

Malo, maturo, meditor (design to), *memini, metuo* (dread to), *ministro* as in *ministro bibere, molior, moror.*

Negligo, nequeo, nescio (know not how to), *nolo.*

Obliviscor, obstino, occipio, odi, omitto (give over), *ordior.*

Parco (forbear), *paro, parum habeo* (am not satisfied to), *pergo* (continue), *persevero, possum, praecopto, prætermitto* (overlook), *probo* (approve of), *prohibeo, proprio.*

Queo.

Reformido (shrink from).

Satis habeo or *puto* (am satisfied to), *scio* (know how to), *soleo, statuo* (resolve to, resolve that *one's self* shall), *studeo* (am anxious to), *suesco, supersedeo.*

Timeo (fear to).

Vereor (am afraid to), *videor, volo.*

NOTE.—*Possum, quo^m, debeo, desino, capi, soleo* may be used *personally* to govern a personal infinitive, *impersonally* to govern an impersonal one. Hence they are called *auxiliary verbs*, taking their personality from the verb they are joined to, as *potest resistere*, personal; but *potest resisti*, impersonal.

CAUTION 1.—Although the verbs in the foregoing list admit the infin. as their nearer object, a *remoter object*, i.e., an ultimate purpose must be otherwise expressed, usually by *ut*.

I know how to act to be loved and esteemed.

Scio me gerere ut amer magnique aestimer.

He wants to follow, to learn what we are about.

Sequi vult ut quid agamus discat.

CAUTION 2.—*Hope to, trust to, promise to, threaten to, swear to, vow to, take accus. and fut. inf.; pretend to, profess to, take accus.* and either present or perfect infin., according to circumstances.

CAUTION 3.—A bare infinitive or a dative case, standing single, is not allowed after a verb of mere LOCAL MOTION.

CAUTION 4.—*Worthy to, unworthy to, fit to, qualified to* = *dignus, indignus, aptus, idoneus*, all with *qui* and *subj.*

Born to, prone to, of use to = *natus, propensus, usui esse*, all with *ad* and *acc.* of *Gerund.*

NOTE.—Some adjectives may have an infin. attached to them by virtue of their connection with verbs having that power. These are, *assuetus, desuetus, insuetus, obstinatus, paratus* (but never *promptus*, because *proximo* does not take inf.), *suetus*. *Contentus, doctus, inductus* have also inf., though not on the highest authority.

§ 3.—ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE.

This important form of construction appears sometimes as the SUBJECT, and supplies the place of a nominative, as *utile est leges esse*, where *leges esse* is the subject.

More frequently it is the OBJECT, and supplies the part of an accus. to the governing verb, as *volo leges servari* (I wish that the laws should be preserved), i.e., I (*subj.*) wish (*predi.*) the preservation of the laws (*obj.*).

Abnuo, accipio (hear), *addo* (say in addition), *adjicio* (state besides), *adjungo, adjuro, admiror, admoneo* (remind that), *cestimo* (judge that), *affero* (carry word that), *affirmo, agito* (reflect that), *agnosco, ago* (cum aliquo, state to one that), *aio, angor, animadvero, annuo, aperio, appareat, approbo* (prove that), *arbitror, argumentor, Argumentum, arguo* (charge with having), *ascribo* (write in addition that), *assentior, assevero, attendo* (observe that, attend to the fact that), *nihil attinet, Auctor* (authority for a fact or statement), *audio.*

Cano (prophecy that), *causor* (allege falsely that), *cavillor* (jest that), *censeo* (state one's opinion that this or that is the case; judge), *cerno** (observe that), *certum*, or *pro certo habeo, certiorem facio, clamito, clamo, Cogitatio, cogito, cognosco, cogo* (compel one to; infer that), *colligo, commemini, commemoro, comperio, compertum habeo, concedo* (grant in argument that), *concionor, con-*

* *Oreui, cresum,* and the parts derived from them, have neither this sense nor this construction.

cipio, conclamo (cry out that), *concludo* (infer that), *conducit, Confessio, confido, confirmo* (assure one (*alicui*) that), *confiteor, conjicio* (conjecture that), *conjecto, Conjectura, conqueror, conscientius, consentio* (agree that this is the case), *consilium capio* (adopt a view that), *conspicio, constat, constituo* ¹(as a promise, fut. inf., Cic. de Orat., I § 265), *contendo* (maintain that this is the case), *Contentio, convenit* (it is agreed that so and so is the case; if it means, it is agreed to have something done, *ut* and *subj.*), *convinco* (prove that),* *credo, criminor* (allege accusingly that), *cupio*.

Decerno (judge that), *decet, dedecet, declaro, defendo* (maintain that), *defero* (report that), *definio* (define, lay down that), *demiror, demonstro, denuntio* (intimate that this is the case), *desidero, despero* (fut. infin.), *dico* (tell or say that this or that is the case), *dictito, diffido, disco, disputo* (argue that), *dissero, dissimulo,*† *divino, do* (grant in argument that), *doceo, doleo, duco* (reckon that).

Edico (announce a fact or opinion, not, a command), *edoceo, efficio* (prove that), *emānat, ementior, enuntio, Epistola, Est* with such substantives—

Facinus, fas, magna laus, mos, nefas, nihil negotii (no trouble), *opus, parricidium, scelus, tempus* (it is high time that so and so should be done). So, such expressions as *verecundia est, est impudentia summa, or impudentiae summæ*. Also, *est in fabula, fatis, libro*, etc.

Est, with such adjectives—

Acerbum, admirabile, aequum, aliud, apertum, certum, commodum, consentaneum, credibile, egregium, facile, falsum, gratum, grave, incredibile, iniquum, inviden-

* Not, to convince one that, which is *persuadeo* with dat., and acc. and inf., or *fācio* with the same.

† Only verb meaning to conceal taking acc. and inf.

dum, inutile, jucundum, magnificentum, manifestum, melius, mirum, necessarium, necesse, novum, optimum, par, per-epicum, planum, probabile, pulchrum, rectum, satis, satius, utile, verisimile, verum, vetus.

Exclamo, excuso (allege in excuse that), existimo, exordior, expedit, Experimentum (proof that), exploratum, or pro explorato habeo, expono (explain that), exprobro, exuo ex animo, exstat.

Facio (fac, suppose that, of logicians ; imagine that, of poets), fallit (escapes one that), Fama, fateor, aegre or moleste fero (take it ill that), fero (report, say that), fama fert (report says that), præ me fero (let it be known and seen that), Fides (promise), fidem facio (make one believe that), fingo (inge, suppose that), fremo.*

Gaudeo, gemo, gloriō, gnarus, gravor.

Ignarus, ignoro, impedio, impero (passive and in sense of demand), increpo, incuso, indico (avi), in animum induco (take up an idea that), indignor, infi, infinitas ire, infitior, ingemisco, inscius, insimulo, intelligo, interest, interpreter, invenio.

Jubeo, Judicium, judico, juro, Jusjurandum, juvat.

Laetor, lego, licet, liquet, Literæ (a letter saying that), Locus (argument that), loquor.

Mæreo, malo, memini, memor, Memoria, memoriae prodo or trado, memoro, in mentem venit, mentionem facio, minitor, minor, miror, missum facio, moneo (warn that this is the case).

Narro, nego, nescio, nescius, nolo, nuntio, Nuntius.

Objicio, obliviscor, Opinio, opinor, ostendo, Oraculum.

Patet, patior, percrebrescit, perdolesco, perf ero (convey word that), perhibeo (represent that), peroro, perscribo, perepicio, persuadeo (convince, persuade (alicui) that

* Chiefly in the parts beginning with *F*.

this or that is the case), *persuasum habeo, placet, planum facio, polliceor* (fut. inf.), *pono* (lay it down that, state that), *portendo, postulo* (claim in argument that), *praecipio* (enjoin a *truth*), *praedico* (avi), *praedico* (xi) (predict that), *praefari* (premise that), *praemeditor, praestat, praesto* (am surety that, warrant that), *praeterit, probo* (show that), *proclamo, prodo* (record that), *proficeor, prohibeo, promitto* (fut. inf.), *pronuntio, propono* (represent that), *proscribo* (intimate in writing that), *proloquor, provideo* (foresee that), *puto*.

Quadrat, queror, quiesco (acquiesce in).

Ratiocinor, recipio, or in me recipio (engage that), *re-cordor, refero* (report that), *refert, renuntio, reor, re-perio, reputo, rescribo* (write back that), *respondeo* (answer that), *Responsum, Rumor*.

Satis habeo, scio, scribo (write that this or that is the case), *Senatus consultum* (if, an expression of mere opinion), *Sententia* (if, a belief), *sentio, Sermo, Significatio, significo* (hint, show that), *Signum* (sign that), *simulo, sino, sonnio, spero* (gener. fut. inf.), *Spes, spondeo, statuo* (judge that), *statutum habeo, studeo* (am anxious that), *suadeo* (advise (*alicui*) that this or that is the case), *subscribo* (write underneath that), *succenseo, succlamo, Summa* (e.g. mandatorum), *sumo* (assume that), *suscipio* (undertake to prove that), *Suspicio, suspicor, sustineo* (endure to think that).

Teneo (hold that), *testificor, Testis, Testimonium, testor, tradō*.

Vaticinor, verba facio, veto, video (perceive that), *videtur* (gener. with dative, *mihi*, etc.), *vinco* (succeed in proving that), *vociferor, voveo* (fut. inf.), *Vox*.

CAUTION 5.—*Videor* is to be used personally even when the English is impersonal, unless it signifies to *seem good, proper &c.* Thus—

It seems that I am a fool;
Ego stultus esse videor.

- But *Videtur me esse stultum =*
It seems good that I should be a fool.
- Apparet me esse stultum;*
It is plain that I am a fool.

NOTE.—In general it is preferable to use the passive of a verb denoting to *say*, *think*, *believe*, *find*, &c. personally even where the English is impersonal. Thus—

It is said (believed, thought, &c.) that we are mad;
Nos insani esse dicimus (credimur, putamur).

In the parts compounded with *sum*, the impersonal method is, however, more usual.
Traditum est Homerum caecum fuisse.—Cic. Tusc. V. § 114.

CAUTION 6.—*Spero* takes future infinitive. *I hope to go.*
Spero me iturum esse. But with *possum*, or when it is equivalent to *confido*, it does not require the infinitive to be future. *I hope that you will be able to go.* *Spero te ire posse.* *I hope all is well.* *Spero omnia se bene habere.*

CAUTION 7.—The accusative which stands before the infinit. is often omitted, but in such circumstances an accusative *must* follow, if the leading clause is impersonal.

It is not easy to be learned; *Facile non est doctum esse.*
It is a sin to be a traitor; *Nefas est proditorem esse.*

In such expressions, *hominem* is omitted before the infinitive.

CAUTION.—After Impersonal expressions, such as *utile est*, &c. (α), and after those verbs which express *feeling* or *emotion* (β), and those expressive of *willingness* or the reverse (γ), *should* is to be made by the present infinitive;

should have " " perfect infinitive.

(α) *It is right that this should be done:*

Rectum est hoc fieri.

It is strange that the Consul should have yielded;
Mirum est Consulem cessisse.

(β) *He took it ill that another should have been preferred to him;*
Aegre tulit alium sibi praelatum esse.

(γ) *I am unwilling that you should be exposed;*
Nolo te objici.

In the above expressions, neither *duty* (α) nor futurity (β) is implied.

(α) *Should* (implying duty) is represented by *debere*.
should have, (implying duty) is represented by *debuisse*, followed by present inf.

It is evident that he should be dismissed;
Manifestum est eum dimitti debere.

It is evident that he should have been dismissed;
Manifestum est eum dimitti debuisse.

(β) *He prophesied that a king should arise;*
Vaticinatus est regem oriturum esse (futurity).

§ 4.—CLAUSES WITH QUOD.

Admiror, doleo, gaudeo, glorior, indignor, lator, miror, queror, succensoe are the chief verbs that may take either acc. and infin., or the construction with *Quod*.

Accuso, gratulor (dat.), *incuso,* invehor*, always take *Quod*, and, being used generally in *Reported Speech*, most frequently with the Subjunctive.

Delector, invideo, reprehendo are followed by *quod*, generally fortified by a previous *determinative*, *eo* or *hoc*.

In hoc tibi invideo quod tam diligens es.

I envy you that you are so careful.

In eo me reprehendisti quod multos defenderim.—Cic. Planc.
 § 84.

You have found fault with me in this, that I have defended many.
(defenderim, subj., being a report.)

Any verb or clause may have a *quod*-clause attached to it, to express the constituting circumstance, especially if a *determinative* (*hoc, id*) is inserted in the principal clause.

Hoc cecidit mihi peropportunum quod tum venisti.—Cic. de
 Orat. II. § 15.

It was very lucky for me that you then arrived.

* *Incuso*, however, has once acc. and inf., Liv. 31, 6.

Often the Determinative is not inserted, but implied.

Bene facis, quod me adjuvas.—CIC. Fin. III. § 16.

It is a good deed that you help me.

Parumne est quod homines fecellisti?—CIC. Sent. § 32.

Is it not enough that you deceived men?

§ 5.—UT AND SUBJ.

I. POSITIVE AIM OR PURPOSE BY UT.

NEGATIVE " " " NE.

CAUTION 9.—In using such a verb as *moneo*, *persuadeo*, *contendo*, &c., admitting, according to circumstances, either of the two great forms of construction (acc. with inf., and ut with subj.), care must be taken to determine whether the clause dependent upon it expresses—

(a) A statement that *this or that is the case, that this holds true.*
(if so, acc. and inf.)

Or

(β) An aim or purpose to have something done.
(if so, ut and subj., if negative, ne.)

(a) *I warn you that there is danger.*
Te moneo periculum esse.

(β) *I warn you to avoid the danger.*
Te moneo ut periculum vites.

(a) *Persuade him that we are not to be followed.*
Ei persuade nos sequendos non esse.

(β) *Persuade him not to follow us.*
Ei persuade ne nos sequatur.

NOTE.—In certain instances where both the leading constructions (acc. with inf. and ut with subj.) are, each under certain circumstances, allowable, a preference is given to the one or the other, according as the meaning suggests a statement of a fact or truth, or on the contrary, an aim or result. If the former, then the acc. and inf., which puts the matter as undeniably true; if the latter, then ut and subj., which indicates something which is only hypothetically true, or assumed to be so, a point to be proved.

1. Exclamations of Surprise, Indignation.

Me miserum! te in tantas scrutinas propter me incidisse.—CIC. ad Fam. XIV. 1.

Mens haec posse ferre!—CIC. ad Att. IX. 13, 8.

But Ego ne ut te interpellam!—CIC. Tusc. II. § 42. (The idea of my doing this.)

2. Logical reasonings and formal statements.

Compare.—Mors ut malum non sit, efficies.—Cic. Tusc. I. § 16.

Ex quo efficitur, fortè virum ageritudine nunquam affici.—Cic. Tusc. III. § 15.

Demus hoc Bruto ut sit beatus semper sapientia.—Cic. Tusc. V. § 34.
Hoc ipsum concedatur, bonis rebus homines morte privari.—Cic. Tusc. I. § 87.

Non est verisimile, ut Chrysogonus horum litteras adamaret.—Cic. Rosc. § 121.

Verisimile est, Roscius istam rem ad Chrysogonum detulisse.—Cic. Rosc. § 106.

Obs. 1.—"When *ut* is found after these and other such expressions, *certum est*, *verum*, *inuisitatum*, *aquum*, *par*, *convenit*, *moe*, *consuetudo*, *sequitur*, *restat*, *inauditum*, &c., there is implied the notion of *fieri* or *fieri debet*, or *fieri potest*."—Kühner's Note on Cic. Tusc. Disp. p. 436.

Obs. 2.—The introduction of a demonstrative pronoun often transfers a statement of fact into the form of a result.

Compare.—Sententiam peregit, nullum placere senatusconsultum fieri. — Liv. III. 40.

Ego in ista sum sententia, nihil ut fuerit voce melius.—Cic. Legg. III. § 33.

Horum ea sententia est, ut virtus per se nihil valeat.—Cic. Tusc. V. § 119.

EXPRESSIONS TAKING UT AND NE.

† Indicates a verb negative in meaning, taking only *ne*.

‡ Indicates a verb of fearing, regarding which see Caution 10.

NOTE.—Besides those Verbs now to be enumerated, which involve in themselves a purpose, any phraseology may have a clause after it expressing purpose, to be rendered by *ut* (or *ne*), as, *He wants to speak, IN ORDER TO BE PRAISED*. *Loqui vult ut laudetur*.

Abstineo, *addo* (in sense of *insuper impero*), *adduco*, *adhortor*, *admoneo* (admonish one to), *id ago* (make a point of doing), *annitor*, *arrogo* (claim to be or have), *Ars*, *assequo* (succeed in), *Auctor esse* (advise to, recommend to).

Caput est, satis Causæ, *Causa est, caveo*† (take heed that or lest), *censeo* (vote for doing, ordain that), *certiorum facio* (inform one to or not to), *clamo* (cry out to one to do), *cogito* (think how one may), *cogo*, *cohortor*, *commonefacio* (remind one to), *comparo* (provide to), *concedo* (grant leave to one (*cū*) to), *conclamo* (cry out

together to do), *Conditio est, confirmo* (encourage one (*q^m*) to), *conjuro, connitor, consentio* (agree to have something done), *hoc consequor, Considero* (watch that, consider how), *hoc Consilio, consilium capio* (adopt a plan to), *conspirationem facio, constituo* (that another shall), *contendo* (exert one's self to), *contendo ab q^o* (to insist on one to do), *contestor, convenit* (it is agreed to have), *corrumpo* (bribe to), *Cupiditas, curæ mihi est* (anxious that), *Curat* (anxiety lest), *curo** (cause one to, also, see that, as in the formula, *cura ut valeas.*)

Decerno (decree or determine to have something done), *decreatum, dehortor†, denuntio* (intimate to one to), *depascor, deprecor, deterreot, dissuadeot* (dat.), *do* (grant one (*cⁱ*) leave to), *Documentum* (a lesson to or not to), *duco* (lead one to).

Edico (give forth a proclamation to or not to, as a command), *efficio, effagito, elaboro, elicio, eloquor* (speak out to one to), *enitor, evinco, excipio* (make a legal limitation), *exclamo* (call out to one to), *Exemplum, exigo* (require of one (*ex q^o*) to), *exopto, exoro, experior, expeto, execror, extimesco‡, extorqueo.*

Facio (make or cause one to, *ut aliquis*), *Facultatem do, fatum est, fero* (propose to or that), *Foedus* (a league to or not to).

Horreo†, hortor.||

Impedit†, impello, impero (dat.), *impetro (ab q^o), imploro, inclamo* (call out to one to), *inclinat animus, incumbo* (strive to), *inaīco* (proclamation to), *induco* (induce to), *(in) animum induco* (determine to), *instituo* (make a

* *Curo* takes *ut* when the dependent verb is in the active voice.

He made the captive lose one eye.

Curavit ut captivus alterum oculum amitteret.

But *He made one eye BE LOST.*

Alterum oculum amittendum curavit.

|| *Hortor*, without *ut* and with bare infinitive, as in Cic. Inv. II. § 17, is very rare.

So *monco*, once with bare infinitive, Cic. Fin. I. § 86.

rule to another to), insto (insist on one (*cⁱ*) to do), *interdicot, interpellot, interest, invitō.*

Judicium do (pass sentence to have), *juratus* (sworn to a condition).

Laboro, largior (grant or give one (*cⁱ*) to), *lēgo* (despatch one to do), *lex est.*

Malo ne (Cic. Tusc. I. § 17), *Mando* (dat.), *Mandatum, Mens, Mentio* (proposal to have), *mereo* (deserve to, also in *quid mereas ut*, what would you take to), *Metus, metus est;* *mitto* (send to one a command to), *molior, moneo* (warn one to), *Munus est.*

Negotium, nitor, Nolo (*ut* omitted), *Nuntius* (commanding).

Obsecro, observo, obstat, obtestor, obtineo (gain one's point to have), *Officium est, Operam do or navo, optabile, optandum, opto, oro.*

Paciscor, pactio, pavidus; *Pavor,* *pepigi, perficio, periculum;* *permitto* (dat.), *perpello, personam suscipio, persuadeo* (dat., persuade one to do), *pertimesco;* *pervinco* (gain one's point to), *peto (ab q^o), placet* (it is resolved that something be done), *postulo, praecaveo,* *Praeceptum, praecipio* (dat.), *praedico* (tell one (*cⁱ*) beforehand to), *praemoneo* (warn beforehand to), *praescribo, precor* (accus.), *Preces, prohibeo, pronuncio* (announce to one to), *propositum est, prospicio, prouideo* (take care that), *pugno.*

Quaeso.

Ratio (plan to), *reclamat* (exclaim against something being done), *recusat, repetitum est* (the old way came round that), *requiro, rogationem fero, rogo.*

Sancio (enact this or that to be or not to be), *scisco* (decree to have—of the commons), *scribo* (write to one (*cⁱ*) to), *Senatus consultum* (if, that something be done), *Sententia* (if, resolution to action), *significo* (hint to

one to), *signum* (sign to or not to), *Sollenne* (usual practice), *sollito*, *Sors*, *statuo* (resolve that *another* shall), *stimulo*, *suadeo* (advise one (*cⁱ*) to), *sumo* (undertake to, take on one's self (dat.) to), *supplex sum cⁱ*, *me sustineo*† (restrain one's self from).

Tendo (strive to), *teneo* (gain one's point to), *tento*, *timeo*‡, *Timor*‡, *traditum* (constitutional practice), *tribuo*.

Veniam do, *vereor*‡, *video* (see to it that), *vinco* (gain the day to have something done), *volo*, *Voluntas*, *Vox* (if, a command.)

† Those marked thus (†) take *ne* only, and not *ut*, being negative in purpose. Some of them will also be found in the list of Verbs admitting *quoniam*. *Caveo* and *Prohibeo* have very rarely *ut*, as, *Caveamus ut ea moderata sint*, i.e., *ne nimia sint*, in Cic Off. I § 141; *Dii Prohibeant*, *ut* = (Heaven forbid that) in Cic. Rose. § 151.

‡ Those marked thus (‡) (expressions of fear) are followed by—

Ns, if the fear is *that something will happen*.

(*Ne non* =) *Ut*, if the fear is *that something will NOT happen*.

CAUTION 10.—Verbs of fearing are to be regarded as verbs of wishing.

I am afraid of your stumbling—i.e., *I wish that you may NOT stumble*.

Timeo ne tu titubes.

He fears that the king will not come—i.e., *He wishes THAT the king WILL come*.

Timet ut rex veniat.

☞ *Timeo*,* *Vereor*, &c., take bare inf. in the sense of *have not courage to*.

He is afraid to speak. *Loqui timet.*

CAUTION 11.—Though we can say, *In periculo sum or vursor*, *I am in danger*, we cannot say, *In periculo sum ne cadam*, for, *I am in danger of falling*, but (impersonally when a *ne* clause follows) *Periculum est ne cadam*.

* Livy has a few instances of the accus. and infin. after expressions of *fear*; 8, 22; 7, 39; 10, 36, init.; 32, 26, 16.

§ 6.—II. RESULT OR CONSEQUENCE.

POSITIVE *Ut*.

NEGATIVE *Ut Non* (*ut nullus, nunquam, nusquam, &c.*).

Besides following all INTENSIVES—

As *adeo, eo* (usque *eo*), *ita, sic, tam, tantopere* (Adverbs).

is (such that), (*eiusmodi*), *talis, tantus** (Pronouns).

Ut and *Ut Non* follow these expressions—

Abest (it is far from being the case that), (*Tantum abest ut—ut—*), *accedit* (it is added that, oftener with *quod* and *indic.* than *ut* and *subj.*), *accidit*.

Cadit in q^m (it is the case with), *committo* (give cause that, for something being done), *conficitur, consequens est* or *consequitur* (it is a logical consequence that), *consuetudo, contingit*.

Efficitur (it is logically made out that), *est* (it is the case that), *in eo est* (ut ego) (I am on the point of), *evenit, existit* (the result is that), *expecto*.

Fert natura (admits of), *Fit* (it comes to be the case that).

Genus est (pugnae, like *eiusmodi*.)

* Where it is a *comparison of manner* (α) and not the *intensity of degrees* (β) tam has after it quam.

talis " " *quals.*

tantus " " *quantus.*

(α) *Would that I could bear this as easily as that.*

Vellem tam facile hoc quam illud ferre possem.

(β) *He bore it so easily that I admired his patience.*

Tam facile tulit ut patientiam ejus admirarer.

(α) *The words are such as I never heard.*

Talia sunt verba qualia numquam audivit.

(β) *The words are such as to be unutterable by human voice.*

Talia sunt verba ut humanae voce emitti non possint.

(α) *The waves were such as you never saw.*

Tanti sunt fluctus quantos numquam vidiisti.

(β) *The waves are such as to be irresistible.*

Tanti sunt fluctus ut ille resisti non possit.

Incidit, mihi integrum est (have it still in my power),
interest.

Jus est.

Licet (ut omitted).

Mos est.

Nascitur (the result is that), *necesse est (ut omitted),*
nedum.

Obtingit, Oportet (ut omitted), optabile est.

Perficio, prope est ut (nearly the case that), *proprium est.*

Relinquitur, reliquum est, restat (it remains to).

Sequitur, suscipit vita (admits of).

Usu venit or evenit.

NOTE.—Some expressions, such as *assequer*, *efficio*, *facio*, have sometimes *Ut Non*, and sometimes *Ne*, according as the leading idea is *result obtained* or *purpose aimed at*. *Aegre retentis militibus est factum ne proelio contendetur.* Cass. B. C. III. 37 (purpose predominating). *Fit saepe ut il qui debent non respondeant ad tempus.*—Cic. Att. XVI. 2.

§ 7.—LEADING EXPRESSIONS ADMITTING *AD* AND *GERUND.*

*Adduco, adhortor, aptus, ardeo, Contribuo, Deest, Excio,
 excito, Facultas, Impello, incendo, incito, incumbo, induco, Instrumentum, intendo, Locus, Natus, Paratus, pertineo, polleo, prodest, proficit, propensus, Rapio, Satis est, Signum, sollicito, Spatium, stimulo, Tempus est* (there is sufficient time for), *Usui esse, Valeo* (to be able for), *Via, Vis, vires.*

NOTE.—As a general rule, any verb or phrase, especially if implying *motion* or *energy*, may have *Ad* and the *Gerund* after it, to express an *end* or *object*, more or less remote; as,

Aquam ad extinguendum ferre.—LIV. I. 39. *Nullius rei ad bene vivendum indigo.*—Cic. Inv. I. § 38.

§ 8.—*QUOMINUS*

MAY FOLLOW

Desum, non deterreo, excipio, excusatio, non impedio, non intercedo, interpello, mora, nihil moror (make no objection to),

moveo (put one off from doing), *obsto, non praefinio, prohibeo, non pugno, non recuso, religio* (a shrinking from), *non repugno, per aliquem stat, terreo, teneo.*

I do not hinder the soldier from escaping.

Non prohibeo quominus miles evadat.

N.B.—Observe, the *accus.* after *prohibeo* is the whole clause, and not *militem.*

I do not object to your going.

Non recuso quominus eas.

It was owing to you that the soldiers did NOT return safe.

Per te stetit quominus milites incolumes redirent (no *non*).

It was owing to you that they DID return safe.

Per te (tuâ operâ) factum est ut incolumes redirent.

I want many accomplishments to be a good orator.

Mihi multae artes desunt quominus bonus orator sim.

§ 9.—Q U I N

may be resolved sometimes (*a*) into *qui non*, sometimes (*β*) into *ut non*. It must be preceded by a negative either real, as *non*, *haud, nihil, nullus, &c.*, or virtual, as *vix, aegre, haud multum, paulum, quis est? &c.*

(*a*) *There is no one but believes him.*

Nemo est quin (= *qui non*) ei credat.

He says there is no state but submits.

Negat ullam civitatem esse quin (= *qua non*) obtemperet.

He allowed no day to pass without speaking in the forum.

Nullum patiebatur esse diem quin in foro eret.

There was no painting that Verres did not carry off.

Nulla pictura fuit quin (= *quam non*) Verres abstulerit.

(*β*) *I never saw him without admiring him (that I did not, &c.)*

Nunquam eum vidi quin (= *ut non*), admirarer.

Sicilians are never so badly off that they are not saying something funny.

Nunquam tam male est Siculiss quin (= *ut non*) aliquid facētē dicant.—CIC. Verr. IV. § 95.

QUIN may follow these verbal expressions—

ABEST in such as *haud multum abest quin ego* (I am within a little of), *non longe abest quin*, *non abest suspicio quin*, *vix abstineo*, *non aliter sentio quin*, *haud ambigo*.

Non Contineas, nihil controversiae, non cunctor.

Nihil Deest, *desidero paucos*, *non deterreo*, *dico* in the expressions *non contra dico quin*, and *dici non potest quin*, *non differo* (to put off), *non discrepat*, *haud DUBITO*, *haud dubium*, *nihil* and *parum* or *haud multum dubii*, *nulla dubitatio*.

Exspectari non oportet quin.

FACERE NON POSSUM QUIN (cannot but), *non fallit*, *animos non flectere*.

Ignoro in nemo ignorat quin, *non impedio*, *non intermitto*.

Negari non potest, *non Obscurum*, *non obsto*, *haud Procul est*, *praeterire non possum*, *non praetermittio*, *non Recuso*, *non resisto*, *non retineo*, *non Tempero* (dat.) *non teneo*.

All of us were within a little of being cut off by famine.

Haud multum absfuit quin nos omnes fame necaremur.

They could not keep from laughing at us.

Non poterant sibi temperare quin nos riderent.

Caesar wanted very few to have them all taken prisoners.

Perpaucos desideravit Caesar quin cuncti caperentur.

NOTE 1.—**QUIN**, as interrogative of reproach, may have Indic., as, *Quin condescendimus equos?* *Come, to horse!* (*Why don't we mount?*)

CUR NON? on the other hand, asks a reason, and expects that there is one.

QUID NI? is *why not?* only in a reply, and equivalent to *to be sure*.

2.—QUIN (especially in *quin etiam*) has the sense of *nay*, *well*, *verily*, &c. before imperat., indic. or subj. when used for imperative.

Quin tu dic, well, say you it.

§ 10.—SEQUENCE OF TENSES IN INFIN. AND & U.B.J.

PRESENTIALS.		LITEROS ESSERE		ACTIVE VOICE.	
Scio	pueros	<i>ludere</i>	<i>lusiisse</i>		
Sciri (I known) (perf.)	ubi pueri	<i>ludant</i>	<i>lusurint</i>		
	libros	<i>legi</i>	<i>lectos esse</i>	LECTUM PRI	
Sciam	cur libri	<i>legantur</i>	<i>lechi sint</i>	PASSIVE VOICE.	
				cur <i>futurum sit ut</i> <i>libri legantur</i>	

<i>I know</i>		<i>that boys play, do play, were playing, have played</i>		<i>shall or will play.</i>	
<i>I HAVE known</i>		<i>where boys are playing</i>			
<i>I shall or will know</i>	<i>that books are read, are being read, are reading, have been read</i>				
	<i>why books were read, were reading, have been read</i>				

SEQUENCE OF TENSES IN INFIN. AND SUBJ.

II.—When the Influencing Verb is in a Preterite Tense.

§ 11.—TENSES OF “NECESSITY.”

I.—*When the Influencing Verb is in a Presential Tense.*

PRESENTIALS.

Miror	<i>regi</i>	<i>redeundum esse</i>	<i>redeundum fuisse</i>	<i>redeundum fore</i>
Miratus sum (<i>I HAVE wondered</i>)	<i>cur regi</i>	<i>redeundum sit</i>	<i>redeundum fuerit</i>	<i>{ cur futurum sit ut regi redeundum sit. }</i>
Mirabor	<i>prefectos</i>	<i>laudandos esse</i>	<i>laudandos fuisse</i>	<i>laudandos fore</i>
	<i>cur prefecti</i>	<i>landandi sint</i>	<i>landandi fuerint</i>	<i>{ cur futurum sit ut prefecti landandi sint. }</i>
	<i>that the king</i>	<i>must return</i>	<i>{ must have return-ed }</i>	<i>{ will have to return }</i>
	<i>why the king</i>	<i>has to return</i>	<i>{ had to return }</i>	<i>{ will require to return }</i>
<i>I wonder</i>	<i>requires to return</i>	<i>{ required to return }</i>		
<i>I HAVE wondered</i>				
<i>I shall or will won-der.</i>	<i>that the cap-tains</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>{ must have pre-sed }</i>	<i>{ will have to be praised }</i>
	<i>why the cap-tains</i>	<i>have to be</i>	<i>{ had to be required to be }</i>	<i>{ will require to be praised }</i>

TENSES OF "NECESSITY."

PRIMITIVES.

II.—When the Influencing Verb is in a Preteritive Tense.

§ 12.—“WOULD HAVE”

In an Independent clause, is represented by the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

Si ille non fuisset, ego perirem. I would have perished, had it not been for him.

In a Dependent clause, it is represented as follows, after both Presential and Preteritive Tenses.

Ignoro	poetam canturum fuisse [futurum]	I know not	<i>that the poet</i>	{	WOULD HAVE
Ignoravi	fuisse ut poeta caneret]	I have not known			
Ignorabo	num poeta canturus fuerit [num fu-	I shall not know	<i>if the poet</i>	{	sung.
	turum fuerit ut poeta caneret]	I was not aware			
Ignorabam	futurum fuisse ut poema caneretur	I knew not, did not	<i>that the poem</i>	{	WOULD HAVE
Ignoravi (aor.)		knew			
Ignoraveram	num futurum fuerit ut poems caner-	I had not known	<i>if the poem</i>	{	BEEN sung.
	retur				

*Note.—The forms within brackets are the model in Verbs without Supines, in which case *fuerint fuisse ut fuit*, or *fuerint fuerit in subj.* is introduced. All passive Verbs must resort to this circumlocution to express *would have* in a dependent clause: a deponent, however, necessarily requires to do so. (See next page.)*

¶ 13.—SCHEME OF INFINITIVE TENSES IN A VERB WITHOUT SUPINE.

I.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Vos angere anxisse	$\begin{cases} \text{fut}^m \text{ esse ut vos} \\ \text{shall or will} \\ \text{should or would} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{angatīs (after Pres!) } \\ \text{angeretīs (after Pret.) } \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{fut}^m \text{ fuisse ut vos} \\ \text{angeremī } \end{cases}$	angertīs (after Pres!) fuisse ut vos would have vexed.
That you				vex

II.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Vos angi (cruciatos esse)	$\begin{cases} \text{fut}^m \text{ esse ut vos} \\ \text{shall or will be} \\ \text{should or would be} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{angamīni (after Pres!) } \\ \text{angeremīni (after Pret.) } \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{fut}^m \text{ fuisse ut vos} \\ \text{angeremī } \end{cases}$	angamīni (after Pres!) fuisse ut vos angeremīni would have been vexed.
That you				vexed

¶ 14.—IN A DEONENT.

Vos uti, usos esse	$\begin{cases} \text{usuros esse, or} \\ \text{fut}^m \text{ esse ut vos} \\ \text{shall or will} \\ \text{should or would} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{utamīni (after Pres!) } \\ \text{uteremīni (after Pret.) } \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{usuros fuisse, or} \\ \text{fut}^m \text{ fuisse ut vos} \\ \text{use } \end{cases}$	utamīni (after Pres!) fuisse ut vos uteremīni would have used.
That you				use

PARTICIPIAL SUBSTANTIVE.

§ 15.—RESTRICTIONS IN THE USE OF THE GERUND.

1. The *Nom.* of the Gerund does not express the action, but the *necessity* of the action.

Moriendum mihi est ;

The necessity of dying is to me, i.e. I must die.

- But *Dying for one's country is glorious ;*
 Mori pro patria decorum est.

2. The *Gen.* is governed only by substantives and adjectives, and sometimes by the solitary verb *sum* in the sense of *tend to*.

3. The *Dat.* appears only after—

I. Adjectives of usefulness and fitness ; also *destinatus, firmus, intentus, propior, sollemnis, satis*. (Some of them including *idoneus*, prefer *ad* and *acc.*)

II. A few verbs denoting *Superintendence*, such as *tempus dare, finem facere, praeesse, operam dare, laborem impertire, studere, dies tribuere, esse* (to be in a condition for), as,

Præest agro colendo.

He has charge of the tilling of the land.

Non est solvendo.

He is not in a condition to pay.

Oneri ferendo est.

He is able to bear the load.

But *Hoc oneris levandi est.*

This tends to lighten the load.

III. *Titles of officials, commissioners for a purpose, as*

Triumviri coloniae Capuam deducendæ.

Decemviri legibus scribendis.

4. The *Acc.* only when—

I. Expressing necessity, with infin. of *sum*, as
 Scio moriendum mihi esse.

II. After two prepositions, *ad* (of purpose, relation), and *inter* (in the sense of *during, in the course of*).

5. The *Abl.* only when—

- I. After these *four* prepositions *a, de, e, in*; Or,
 - II. Without any preposition, absolutely, to express *cause* or *manner*, as,
- Mens alitur discendo.

PARTICIPIAL.

§ 16.—I. WITHOUT PREPOSITION PREFIXED.

This is generally rendered by the Infinitive* or by a clause with *Quod*.

CONVERSING with each other on the subject of poetry is a pleasant thing.

Inter se (or nos, vos as context may show) de poesi colloqui jucundum est.

This is CUTTING OFF all hope.

Hoc est omnem spem incidere.

He had in view the building of a city.

Urbem condere cogitabat.

With a possessive before participial.

(a) *The CONSULS' CONVERSING on that subject is something new.*

Consules ea de re colloqui aliquid novi est.

(b) *The CONSULS' CONVERSING on that subject surprised us.*

Quod consules ea de re colloquebantur, (id) nos admiratione affectit.

MY BELONGING to a foreign State was much against me.

Quod alienæ civitatis eram, (id) multum mihi operat.

(γ) *LIVY'S occasionally USING a poetic word can be easily accounted for.*

Facile reddi ratio potest, cur poetico verbo nonnumquam utatur Livius.

~~☞~~ Beware of mistaking a Participle for a Participial. A Present Participle is usually recognised by its admitting *when* before it.

(When) conversing with each other we fell asleep.

Inter nos colloquentes somnum cepimus.

* The Infinitive has sometimes an adjective pronoun agreeing with it; as *istuc nihil dolere, Cia. Tusc. III. §. 12. That escaping from pain of which you speak.*

§ 17.—II. WITH PREPOSITION PREFIXED.

AFTER.—Postquam usually with perf.; if a numerical specification of time precede, then pluperf.

(Act.) *He was reinstated on the throne AFTER RETURNING home.*

Postquam domum rediit, in regnum restitutus est.

(*Three years* after returning, &c.

Post tertium annum quam redierat; or

Tribus annis postquam redierat.)

(Pass.) *AFTER BEING TAKEN prisoner, he was beheaded.*

Postquam captus est, securi percussus est.

AT.—I. Meaning *in respect of, with reference to.*

After an adjective, *ad* and *acc.* of Gerund.

He is *slow at replying.*

Segnis est ad respondendum.

Weak at resisting.

Infirmi ad resistendum.—CÆS. B. C. III. 9.

After a substantive, usually *gen.* of Gerund.

An attempt at forming friendship.

Conatus amicitiae faciendae.—CIC. Tusc. IV. § 72.

II. *Angry at, glad at, surprised at their doing.*

Succenso, lætor, admiror eos fecisse (or with *quod.*)

BEFORE.—I. Of simple priority, *antequam* with indic.

BEFORE THE BURNING of *Troy* flourished many heroes.

Antequam Troja incensa est floruerunt multi heroës.

II. Preliminary to a result, *antequam* with subj.

BEFORE THE BURNING of *Troy* the wooden horse had to be admitted into the city.

Antequam Troja incenderetur equus ligneus in urbem admittendus erat.

☞ The subj. must be used where the result was never attained.

He was drowned BEFORE CROSSING the river.

Submersus est antequam flumen transiret.

Virgil died BEFORE FINISHING the Aeneid.

Mortuus est Virgilius priuequam Aeneida absolveret.

BESIDES—

(Act.) BESIDES WRITING much, he reads many books.

Ad id quod multa scribit, multos libros legit. (Præter-quam quod, &c.)

(Pass.) BESIDES BEING insulted to his face he was put in prison.

Ad id quod contumelia coram affectus est, in vincula conjectus est.

I.—BY GERUND OR GERUNDIVE.

FOR—

(a) With Substant.—

*There is no reason for doubting his word of honour.**Nulla causa est de fide ejus dubitandi.**Opportunity FOR CONVERSING (TO CONVERSE).**Occasio colloquendi.*

(β) With Adj. of usefulness, &c.—

*Water good FOR DRINKING.**Aqua utilis bibendo.*

(γ) To fulfil a purpose—

*He is learned enough FOR TEACHING you.**Satis doctus est ad te docendum.**He built a bridge over the river FOR THE TRANSPORTING OF HIS TROOPS.**Ad copias suas traducendas pontem in flumine fecit.*

(δ) Contract for—

*I contracted with the artist FOR MAKING a statue to Apollo.**Simulacrum Apollinis faciendum artifici locavi.**The artist contracted FOR MAKING a statue to Cicero.**Statuam Ciceronis faciendam artifex conduxit.*

II.—NOT BY GERUND OR GERUNDIVE.

(a) After Compar.—

*I am all THE BETTER FOR YOUR ASKING for me.**Eo melius me habeo quod tu de me percontaris.*

(β) After Verb as ground, reason, object, &c.—

*We are greatly to blame FOR HAVING SAID so.**Magna nostra est culpa qui ita dixerimus.*

He thanked the gods FOR BEING a man and not a woman.

Gratias diis egit quod vir non femina esset.

I cannot account FOR HIS HAVING FORGOTTEN himself.

Rationem reddere non possum cur sui oblitus sit.

(Exspecto.) *Wait FOR THE DISMISSING of the school.*

Exspecta dum schola mittatur.

(Placet.) *I AM FOR preserving peace.*

Mihi placet pacem servari.

FROM—

(a) A ground or reason—

FROM his APPEARING to be in love with pleasure he is in a position of difficulty.

Ex eo quod voluptatem videtur amplexari, in angustiis versatur.—Cic. Fin. II. 9, 28.

They did so, NOT FROM CONSIDERING him entitled to any honour, BUT FROM BELIEVING it was for their own advantage.

Fecerunt, non quod (or quo) istum ullo honore dignum arbitrarentur, sed quia (or quod) sua interesse putabant.

~~(b)~~ The real reason, expressed by the *quia*-clause, is in the Indicative.

(b) Of change—

FROM BEING a shepherd he became a king.

Ex pastore rex factus est.

FROM BEING poor men he had made them rich.

Locupletes ex egestibus fecerat.—Ces. B. C. III. 59.

But FROM HIS BEING a shepherd he knew he could not go wrong among the mountains.

Ex eo quod pastor erat, inter montes se errare non posse sciebat.

(γ) Of hindrance. *Ne, quominus—*

Old age hindereth us FROM STUDYING.

Senectus impedit quominus studeamus.

Sometimes by gerund with *a* or *ab*; as, Deterruit a scribendo.—Cic. Orat. § 5.

If a negative precedes, *quin* may follow verbs of restraining.

They could not be kept FROM HURLING darts.

Retineri non poterant quin tela conjicerent.—Ces. B. G. I. 47.

(d) Distance from—

*I am FAR FROM CONSENTING.**Multum abest ut consentiam.**So far were ye FROM indulging me that ye betrayed me.**Tantum abfuit ut mihi indulgeretis ut me proderetis.**(Adeo non mihi industa sis ut, &c.)**They were not FAR FROM being drowned.**Haud multum abfuit quin demergerentur.*(e) Difference or Origin :—by A or Ab, with Gerund ; as, *Discrepat a timendo confidere*.—Cic. Tusc. III. § 14. *Verbum (invidia) ductum est a nimis intuendo fortunam alterius*.—Ibid. § 20. *Nec distinguit a non dolendo voluntatem*.—Ibid. § 47.

IN—

(a) *Virtue is seen IN DESPISING pleasure.**In voluptate spernenda virtus cernitur.*—Cic. Legg. I. § 52.*Let him be bold IN ENDURING.**Sit fortis in perferendo.*—Cic. Tusc. II. § 18.

Also after Substantives, as, *modus in dicendo*, Cic. Rep. II. § 1; *affectio animi in perferendo*, Cic. Tusc. IV. § 58. Frequently, however, the genitive of Gerund is sufficiently definite, as, *adhibe disserandi elegantiam*, Cic. Tusc. II. § 6: *Use elegance in discussing questions.* Substantives of quality and character in -ta, such as *brevitas* (*dicendi*), in -ta, as *prudentia*, *verecundia*, *pigritia*, are very common with a gen. of the Gerund, though translated by *in*, as *pigritia dicendi*, *slowness in speaking*.

(β) *He said we were unfair IN INTERRUPTING him in the exercise of his right.*—Cæs. B. G. I. 44.*Dixit nos esse iniquos qui in suo jure se interpellaremus.**(Quod is a reading for qui in some editions, but qui = quod nos.)**Hannibal did wrong IN WINTERING at Capua.**Male fecit Hannibal qui Capuae hibernavit.*

(γ) Virtual identity. Quum with Indic.—

*IN AFFIRMING this, you deny that, &c.**Quum hoc affirmas, negas, &c.*

INSTEAD OF—

(a) *Neglected duty.* Quum and Subj. of *debo*—*He plays INSTEAD OF STUDYING.**Ludit quum studere debeat.*

(b) Something foregone—*self-denial*. Qnum and Subj. of *possum*.

He studies INSTEAD OF PLAYING
Studet quem ludere possit.

~~If~~ If the leading verb is past, then *possum* and *debo* are pluper. subj.

He played INSTEAD OF STUDYING
Lusit quem studere debuisse
He studied INSTEAD OF PLAYING.
Studuit quem ludere potuisse.

(y) Negation (non)—

INSTEAD OF GOING *himself he sent another.*

Ipsa non ivit sed alium misit.

You ought to study INSTEAD OF PLAYING.

Studere, non ludere debes.

(d) Unexpected result. (*Adeo non—ut ; tantum abest ut—ut ; non modo non—verum etiam*)—

This INSTEAD OF BEING just was very cruel.

Hoc adeo non justum fuit ut crudelissimum esset.

INSTEAD OF MAKING *them more obedient he roused them.*

Tantum abfuit ut is obedientiores eos faceret ut (eos) excitaret.

Non modo non obedientiores eos fecit verum etiam (eos) excitavit.

(e) Change :—*All at once he came to be a favourer of the people instead of being, as he had been, a violent enemy to them.*
Plebicola repente evasit pro truci insectatore plebis.
Liv. III. 33 med.

NOTWITHSTANDING—

NOTWITHSTANDING HIS PROMISING, *I fear I cannot trust him.*

Etsi promittit (promisit), vereor ut ei credere possim.

NOTWITHSTANDING HIS HAVING BEEN SENT to Athens,
he did not turn out a man of learning.

Etsi Athenas missus erat, vir doctus non evasit.

OF.—The Genitive of the Gerund after nouns ; of which the following are the most important.

1. Subst.—*Argumentum* (subject) *ars, artifex, artificium, auctor, Caussa, celeritas, comes, conatus, consilium, consuetudo, copia, cupiditas, cura, custodia, Delectatio, difficultas, documentum, dux, Eventus, exemplum, exercitatio, existimator, experientia, Facultas, finis, Genus, gloria, gratia, Initium, Jus, Latus, libido, locus, Materia, modus, mora, mos, munus, Necessitas, Occasio, Potestas, principium, professio, Ratio (mede), Sapientia, scientia, sensus, societas, species (pretext), spatium, spes, studium, Tempus, Unus, Via, virtus, voluntas, voluptas.*
2. Adj.—*Avidus, Conscius* (privy to), *cupidus, Ignarus, inops, insuetus, intelligens, Memor, Princeps, Studiosus.*

~~■■■~~ (a) No passive participle can be made by Gerund.

Thus *He had high hopes* or BEING RETURNED consul.

Magnum habebat spem se consulem renuntiatum tri.

The desire of being thought wise induces him, &c,

Cupiditas ut sapiens existimetur, eum adducit etc.

~~■■■~~ (β) No participle preceded by a possessive case or possessive pronoun can be made by Gerund.

Thus *He had high hopes* or CONQUERING.

Magnum habebat spem vincendi.

But *He had high hopes* or CAESAE'S CONQUERING.

Magnum habebat spem Caesarem victorem fore.

Caesaris vincendi would be the very reverse, viz., of conquering Caesar.

Sometimes the Possessive Pronoun, if along with the Substantive Verb, is changed into a *Dat.* and then the Gerund is retained; but if (as under in β) there is no Substantive Verb to govern the dative, the participle must be rendered in some other way.

(α) With *sum*—

This was the end of the ENEMY'S STROLLING.

Finis ille evagandi hostibus fuit.

The reason OF MY RETURNING was that I was not very well.

Causa mihi redeundi fuit quod parum bene valebam.

The purpose OF MY RETURNING was that I might not be taken prisoner

Consilium mihi redeundi fuit ne caperer.

(β) When it is not accompanied with *sum*—

The reason OF MY RETURNING I will easily explain.

Quâ de causâ redierim facile explicabo.

*The purpose OF MY RETURNING he did not conjecture.
Quo consilio redirem hand conjiciebat.*

OF.—After Verbs.

- (a) Hope or no hope. Acc. and fut. inf., except with *posse*.

He despairs OF RECOVERING ; (of being able to recover.)

Desperat se convallitum, (se convalescere posse).

- (β) Accuse. *Quod* and subj.

*He accused me OF BEING an enemy and OF having ACCEPTED
of Persian gold.*

*Me accusavit quod hostis essem atque aurum Persicum
acepissetem.*

NOTE.—Complain of *Queror* }
 Boast of *Glorior* } have acc. and inf., or *Quod*.

- (γ) Repent of *Poenitet, pudet, taedet,* take bare infinitive
Ashamed of *(sometimes quod and subj.)*
Tire of *(sometimes quod and subj.)*

He repented OF PERSECUTING the church.

Eum poenituit Ecclesiam vexare.

He confesses he repented of persecuting the church.

Confitetur se poenituisse Ecclesiam vexare.

NOTE.—*Se* is accus. after *poenituisse*, referring to the speaker (not accus. before *vexare*, which has no accus. before it whatever.)

- (δ) *I am thinking of going.* *Ire cogito*; or, *de eundo cogito*.

ON—

He congratulated me ON HAVING GAINED such a victory.

Mihi gratulatus est quod tantam victoriam reportassetem.

Or, tantam victoriam reportatam.

Safety depended on his being present next day.

In eo vertebatur salus, si postero die praesto esset.—Liv.

III. 46.

SINCE—

SINCE THE FALLING DOWN of the temple all is a scene of ruin.

Ex quo tempore concidit templum omnia plena ruinæ sunt.

To—

*As to YOUR SAYING that I am passionate, to that I will not
reply,*

Quod dicas me iracundum esse, ad id haud respondebo.

OWING TO HIS BEING a plebeian, he suffered from envy.

Ex eo quod plebeius erat, invidia laborabat.

Receiving an injury is PREFERABLE TO DOING it.

Accipere quam facere praeferat injuriam.—Cic. Tusc. V. § 56.

WITH—

I was content with informing him.

Satis habui ei nuntiare.

WITHOUT—

(a) **Non** and participle. *Neque* and tense.

This he said WITHOUT BEING ON OATH.

Hoc dixit non juratus.

You ought not to have come WITHOUT BEING ORDERED.

Non debuisti injussus venire.

The ambassador went away WITHOUT DECLARING war.

Abiit legatus bello non indicto.

He reads WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING.

Legit neque intelligit.

(b) **With a negative preceding—**

(1. A necessary preliminary, *nisi* or *nisi prius*.)

(2. An invariable consequence, *quin*.)

1. *He never advances WITHOUT FIRST RECONNOITRING.*

Nunquam progreditur nisi prius speculator.

2. *He never advances WITHOUT BEING OBSERVED.*

Nunquam progreditur quin conspiciatur (non conspectus).

1. *You cannot learn WITHOUT STUDYING (a necess. prelim.)*

Discere non potes nisi studeas.

2. *You cannot learn WITHOUT IMPROVING (a necess. result.)*

Discere non potes quin proficias.

(c) *Without* = in such a way as to avoid = (Ita) *ut non*.

He thought people could starve there WITHOUT OUR SUFFERING here.

Putavit homines ibi (ita) perire posse ut non nos hic laboraremus.

Many cannot lose property WITHOUT DRAWING MORE into the same misfortune.

Non possunt multi fortunas amittere *ut non* plures in eandem calamitatem trahant.

§ 18.—Q U I.

(a) When the relative clause simply explains or limits the antecedent, appending merely some circumstance of additional information to what would give a complete sense without the relative clause, *Qui* does not of itself require subj.

Here *Qui* = *et (sed, nam) ego, tu, is,*
cuius = *et (sed, nam) mei, tul, ejus, &c.*

(β) But when the PREDICATE IS IN THE CLAUSE OF THE RELATIVE—i.e., when the relative stands not as an addition to but a complement or necessary expansion of the antecedent clause, so that without the relative clause the idea would be fragmentary or truncated, or the meaning of the sentence imperfectly or partially expressed, in this case *Qui* most usually requires the subj.

Here *qui* = *ut (si, quum, &c.) ego, tu, is,*
cuius = *ut (si, quum, &c.) mei, tul, ejus, &c.*

(α) *A few ships left the harbour, which were afterwards sunk.*
Fauca naves portu excesserunt quas (= et ea) postea depresso sunt.

(β) *There is no one that can doubt for a moment but, &c.*
Nemo est qui punctum temporis dubitare possit quin, &c.

But *There are few that believe me.*
Faudi sunt qui mihi credant.
But There are a few that believe me.
Faudi (or pauci quidam) sunt qui (= et ii) mihi credunt.

I.

§ 19.—WHEN THE PREDICATE IS IN THE CLAUSE OF THE RELATIVE, *QUI* HAS THE SUBJ.

I.—After *est, sunt; invenitur, inveniuntur; reperitur, reperiuntur; habeo; non deest, non desunt; existit, existunt; exoritur, exoriuntur; venit, adest* (through all their tenses).

II.—After an INTERROGATIVE, as *quis est? quid est?*
quotusquisque est? quot sunt? &c.

(So with *subj. quid est quod?* what reason is there for?
what makes you?)

III.—After a NEGATIVE, as *nemo est*,* *nullus est*, *nihil est*, *alius non est*, *vix unus est*, *non multi sunt*, *pouci sunt* (few, not a few), &c.

(So with *subj*, *nihil est quod* or *cur*. There is no reason for.
There is nothing to make you, &c.)

IV. After *talis*, *tantus*; *tam* with an adjective or an adverb, as *tam stultus*; and after *hic*, *ille*, *is*, not as particular demonstratives, but as general demonstratives of *quality*, and hence equal to *talis*, as in *eiusmodi*, &c., when they give to *qui* the sense of *such a one that*.

I. *There were (not wanting) individuals who cheered the speaker.*

Fuerunt (non defuerunt) qui oratori plauderent.

There were found some who denied the whole affair.

Reperti sunt qui rem totam negarent.

(*Negarunt* would change the meaning to

Those who denied the whole affair were found.†)

II. *Who is there that can deny?*

Quis est qui negare possit?

How few there are that know this! or,

How many are there that know this?

Quotus quisque est qui hoc sciat?

(Implying that there are very few.)

III. *I receive no letters which I do not immediately send you.*

Nullas accipio literas quas non statim ad te mittam.

(But *I received some letters, which I sent you.*

Aliquot accepi literas quas ad te misi. Here, *quas* = et eas.)

* In old Latin sometimes the Indicative was used in imitation of Greek. Compare the line of tragic poetry in Cic. Tusc. III. § 59, *Mortalis nemo est quem non attingit dolor*; (Orell. Kühner), with the Euripidean

· ἔφυ μὲν οὐδεὶς, ὅστις οὐ πονεῖ βροτῶν.

† Sant qui may have after it the indicative, when definite persons, especially if spoken of before, are referred to. Ut enim sunt, quemadmodum supra dixi, qui urbanis rebus bellicis anteponunt, sic repertas militis quibus periculis consilia splendidiora videantur.—Cic. Off. I. § 82. (Qui anteponunt indicates a class definitely before the mind; qui videantur a class more remotely defined, as is shown by the hypothetical mood of *repertas*.)

There was hardly one who could take his place.
Vix unus erat qui ei in locum succedere posset.

- IV. *Innocence is an affection of the mind that does no one harm.*
Innocentia est affectio talis animi quae noceat nemini.
I am not the man to boast.
Non sum qui glorier.
He was a man of energy, and one who committed little to another.
Vir erat acer et qui pauca alteri committeret.
You now say something which is to the point.
Nunc dicis aliquid quod ad rem pertineat.

So QUAM QUI after a comparative.

The army is TOO strong TO be resisted with success.
Major exercitus est quam cui feliciter resistatur.

After *Solus* and *Unus* in the sense of *solus*, *qui* has the *subj.* if the predicate is in the clause of the relative.

Religion is the only thing that can satisfy the soul.
Religio est res sola quaenam animo satisfacere possit.

II.

§ 20.—THE RELATIVE MUST HAVE SUBJ. WHEN EXPRESSING—

I.—INTENTION or PURPOSE of an action.

(After verbs of local motion, as, *sending, going, coming*; verbs of *choosing, appointing*, and sometimes *having, giving*, etc.) Here *Qui* = *ut ego, ut is, &c.*

They send ambassadors to sue for peace.
Legatos mittunt qui pacem petant.

II.—REASON or CAUSE of an action.

Here *Qui* = *quum ego, &c.*, with Subj., or *quod ego* with Indic.

NOTE.—*Qui* assigning a reason is often strengthened by having prefixed to it *Quippe, Utpote, Ut*, so that *quippe qui* represents *inasmuch as I, thou, he, &c.*

I think I have done wrong in having left you.

Peccasse mihi videor qui a te discesserim.

Happy youth, to have found in Homer a herald of thy valour!

*Fortunatus adolescens qui tuse virtutis Homerum præconem
inveneris!—Cic. Arch. § 24.*

I despise him, inasmuch as I am despised by him.

Eum contemno quippe qui ab eo contemnar.

~~Quippe qui~~ Quippe qui must have its antecedent going before, otherwise use *quippe quod*.
He said all was well, inasmuch as the general was safe.
 Dixit omnia se recte habere, *quippe quod* dux incolumis esset.

III.—RESTRICTION, CONTRAST.

Here *Qui* = *lacet ego, &c.*

Who is there that would not have some affection for the memory of Curius and Fabricias, though he never saw them?

Quis est qui Carii Fabricii non cum caritate aliqua memoriam usurpet, *quos* (= *lacet eos*) numquam *viderit*?

~~As far as I know~~ As far as I know = *Quod sciam* with Subj. always, even in direct speech
 Compare—*Quod litteris exster proditum, Pherecydes primum dixit, etc.*; i.e., *So far as appears* from written literature.—Cic. Tusc. I. § 38. *Quod ad me atinet*, however, in direct speech = *as far as I am concerned*. *Quod* and *Quantum* have Indicative, as, *Fugientibus, quoad insegu pedes potuit, terga cesa*, Liv. II. 26; but the clause in which they stand may become subjunctive, if co-ordinate with one that is subjunctive, as, *Fit ut fugiat quantum possit*.—Cic. Tusc. II. § 54.

IV.—A REPORT not of the reporter's own sentiments, but of sentiments meant to proceed from the person or persons about whom he is reporting.

Socrates, who knew something of human nature, said that all men were wandering in ways that could not lead to happiness.

Dicebat Socrates, qui nonnihil de natura humana sciebat, omnes in viis errare, *qua* ad felicitatem ducere non possent.

Of the two relative clauses here, one is in the Subj.—viz., the character of the paths spoken of by Socrates, because it expresses something reported as coming *from* Socrates, the responsibility of which rests with Socrates; but the other (*qui sciebat*) is in the Indic., because it expresses a statement *about* Socrates, not coming *from* Socrates, a statement for which the reporter or writer is himself responsible.

§ 21.—THE INDIRECT SPEECH.

(*ORATIO OBLIQUA.*)

I.—In representing the words or sentiments of another, either of two modes of procedure may be adopted—

First, The exact words (or what purport to be the exact words) may be retained in which case the speaker is allowed to speak for himself *directly* (hence this form is called *oratio recta*, and the speaker is indicated by *ego, nos, &c.*

Secondly, The gist or substance of the *speaker's* speech or sentiments may be thrown into a new shape by the *REPORTER*, so that, while the *speaker* speaks, it is through the *REPORTER*—i.e. *indirectly*—that he does so, (hence this form is called the *oratio indirecta* or *obliqua*, and the *speaker* is indicated by *sui*, *se*, &c.)

Direct.

Gentlemen, I decline the election.

Indirect.

Burke told them that *he* declined the election.

II.—Indirect speech is very various in its extent; sometimes a chapter or a number of chapters, sometimes but a single clause of a single sentence; e.g., *noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, quod somnum capere non posset*; i.e., because he could not sleep, he said.—Cic. Tusc. IV. § 44.

III.—The transition from the one form to the other is often abrupt. Sometimes we meet the indirect without any warning word.

Venerunt legati; paratos se esse, &c.

IV.—To exhibit the growing warmth of a speaker's feelings as he advances in his theme, there is often a transition from the colder *indirect* to the warmer *direct*, but the converse is rare.

§ 22.—LAWS OF THE INDIRECT.

I.—Instead of *ego*, *meus*, *noster*, &c., of the direct speaker, are substituted *sui*, *suum*, &c., of the indirect.*

II.—Presentials usually become Preteritives to express a colder and more distant form of narration.

DIRECT.

I will take vengeance on those who have hacked my vines.

INDIRECT.

He exclaimed that HE WOULD take vengeance on those who HAD hacked HIS vines.

Poenas ego de iis sumam qui meas vites inciderunt.

Exclamavit poenas SE de iis sumpturum esse qui SUAS vites incidissent.

Sometimes a compromise is made between the two forms, whereby Presentials are admitted to infuse into the colder form something of the liveliness of the direct form.

III.—In a purely indirect sentence there can be only Infinitives or Subjunctives. Hence *Indicatives* of the direct, in passing to the indirect form, become—

If MAIN OR PRINCIPAL clauses,.....**INFINITIVES.**

If SUBORDINATE OR SECONDARY,.....**SUBJUNCTIVES.**

* Unless, of course, the reporter is reporting regarding himself, in which case the first person may appear, and yet the sentence be indirect. *Ego Syracusanis dixi, me illud ipsum arbitrari esse, quod quererem.*—Cic. Tusc. V. § 65.

All clauses OPENING WITH A RELATIVE OR RELATIVE CONJUNCTION, or WITH A CONDITIONAL (such as with *qui*, *quum*, *quot*, *qualis*, *quo*, *ubi*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *si*, *sive*, &c.) are usually SUBORDINATE, and hence, in indirect speech, pass into *Subj.*

NOTE I.—If the Indicative does appear in indirect speech, it is no portion of the Indirect, but an *explanatory clause*,* proceeding, not from the speaker whose sentiments are reported, but from the reporter himself.

The soldier used to say that he served first under Cæsar, whom he loved; then under Antony, whom he hated; thirdly, under another general, whose name he did not mention.

Miles diceret solebat primum se sub Cæsar, QÜEM AMARET, militasse; deinde sub Antonio, QUEM ODIO HABERET; tum sub alio duce, *cujus nomen haud memoravit.*

He spread the report that Cæsar was coming with a number of Gauls, which was, indeed, quite true, to whom he had promised the freedom of the city, which, however, was quite false.

Rumorem divulgavit venire Cæsarem cum Gallorum multitidine, quod quidem omnino verum erat, QUIBUS CIVITATEM PROMISISSET, quod tamen omnino falsum erat.

NOTE II.—Sometimes a relative clause in an indirect sentence may be put in the Infinitive, if greater prominence is to be attached to it.

He said the city of the Athenians was planted like a bulwark against the barbarians, near which the royal fleets had now twice suffered shipwreck.

Dixit urbem Atheniensium ut propugnaculum oppositum esse barbaris, apud quam jam bis regias classes fecisse naufragium. Nep. Them. 7.

A rumour is spread, that two tables are wanting, on the addition of which there could be completed a kind of body of Roman law.

* So when one is quoting from one's self, a distinction is made between the *collateral explanation* in the indicative, and the *essential part* of statement or judgment: as in Cic. Tuse. IV. § 49. *Ego ne Torquatum quidem illum, qui hoc cognomen inventi, iratum existimo. Gallo torquem detraxisse: neque Marcellum apud Clastidium ideo fortam fuisse, quia fuerit iratus.*

Vulgatur rumor, duas deesse tabulas, quibus adjectis
absolvi possi velut corpus Romani juris. Liv. III. 34.

IV.—IMPERATIVES of the direct become *Subjunctives* of the indirect (they change, however, their tense to the imperfect usually, and change their person from the second.)

NOTE.—NEVER must couple if there is a second clause negative.

DIRECT.

INDIRECT.

The way is a long one: They said the way was a set out at once, and do not long one: he should set out at lenger. once, and not linger.

Longum iter est: statim proficisci neve morere.	Longum iter esse dixerunt: statim proficeretur neve moraretur.
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If DEBEO is introduced in such instances, it appears in the Infin., because expressing a statement of duty and not a command.

Longum iter esse dixerunt: (enum) statim proficisci neque morari *dubere*.

V.—SUBJUNCTIVES REMAIN Subjunctives (but they change to the imperfect tense and to the third person).

DIRECT.

INDIRECT.

<i>Though you turn the world upside down, you will not dissuade me.</i>	<i>He said though they turned the world upside down, they would not dissuade him.</i>
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Licit coelum ac terras misceatis mihi non dissuadibitis.	Negavit licet coelum ac terras miscerent eos sibi dissuasuros esse.
--	---

VI.—DIRECT *Interrogatives* become *Accus.* and *Infn.*, if they stood originally in first or third person of an Indicative tense, but if they stood originally in the second person, then they become *Subj.*

FROM FIRST PERSON.

DIRECT.

(Cæs. B. G. I. 14).

INDIRECT.

If I am willing to forget the old insult, CAN I likewise to forget &c., could he likewise lay aside the remembrance of recent injuries? He replied, if he were willing lay aside &c.?

Si veteris contumelie obli- Respondit, si, &c. oblivisci
visci volo, num etiam recen- vellet, *num* etiam, &c. memo-
tum injuriarum memoriam de- riam deponere *posse* ?
ponere *possum* ?

FROM SECOND PERSON.

(Cæs. B. G. I 40.)

Why in the world are you afraid? or why do you despair? *He chid them severely, (asking them) why in the world were they afraid? or why did they despair?*

Cur tandem veremini? aut Graviter eos incusavit, quid
cur desperatis? tandem vererentur? aut cur
desperarent?

FROM THIRD PERSON.

(Cæs. B. G. V. 8.)

What is more reckless or base than to take counsel on the authority of a foe? *They thought nothing was to be done rashly; what was more reckless or base than &c.?*

Quid est levius aut turpius quam auctore hoste capere consilium? Nihil temere agendum existimabant; *quid esse* levius aut turpius *quam* &c.?

§ 23.—WHETHER—OR (DISJUNCTIVE QUESTION).

1. *Whether* is properly and originally an adjective used in comparing two things or two persons. In this sense it is now almost obsolete, being superseded by *which*.

Whether of the twain did the will of his father?

Uter (duorum) voluntati patris paruit?

2. When *whether* is an *interrogative conjunction, inquiring between two alternatives or postulates*, it may be represented by the neuter of this adjective *uter*—viz., *utrum*; but the English *whether* may stand before a *single postulate*, in which case, use in Latin not *utrum*, but either *num* or *nē*.

NOTE.—The difference between *num* and *nē* before an Indicat. i.e. that *num* expects the answer *no*, and indicates an indignant or confident tone; *nē* simply inquires, and is appended to some word. Before Subjunctives, there seems to be no difference of meaning between them.

SINGLE INTERROGATION.

DIRECT.

Whether is it right that I should be thus treated at your hands?

Num rectum est me a vobis sic tractari?
or (rectumne est)

INDIRECT.

He asked whether it was right that he should be thus treated at their hands.

Rogavit num rectum (rectumne) esset se ab iis sic tractari.

NOTE.—*Whether* is often represented by *if* in an indirect interrogation, where *si* would be unclassical.

I question if this was a just cause of war.

Dubito NUM haec FUERIT justa causa belli (not *esset*, because not after a *pretoritive* tense).

DOUBLE INTERROGATION.

3. The great form for disjunctive questions involving a choice between two alternatives excluding each other, is—

UTRUM	—	AN
Whether	—	or
Variations....ne	—	an
	—	an

All other forms are either exclusively poetical or *argenteisms*, with which we have simply nothing to do but to note for our avoidance.

DIRECT.

Whether is it peace or war that you are wishing?

Utrum pacem an bellum vultis?

Whether do you think more of your father or your mother?

Utrum patrem an matrem pluris aestimas?

INDIRECT.

It was a great question if it was peace or war that they wanted.

Valde dubium erat (1) utrum pacem an bellum vellent (or (2) *pacemne* for *utrum pacem*, or simply (3) *without utrum*).

I asked whether he thought more of his father or his mother.

Rogavi utrum patrem (suum) an matrem pluris aestimaret.

NOTE I.—In the case of *more* alternatives than two, *utrum* and *ne* may open the first one, and *an* may be repeated as often as may be required.

It is impossible to say if he ate, or drank, or talked more freely.

Dici non potest utrum ēderit an biberit an fabulatus sit liberius.

II.—An Infinitive often stands in English after *whether*, which often requires to become Subj. (just as in *I know not what to do*—nescio *quid agam*).

He is at a loss whether to confess or deny.

Dubitat utrum fateatur an neget.

(But *He is at a loss whether to confess or deny is the better course.*

Dubitat utrum fateri an negare præstet.)

He does not know whether to attack the cat, or the dog, or the ox.

Nescit utrum felem an canem an bovem adoriatur.

III.—There is a deceitful form—*whether—or* (not disjoining)—which is not to be made by *utrum—an*, but by *num—aut*.

He knows not whether the Russians or the Allies will be victorious (they cannot both be victorious : *utrum—an*).

Nescit utrum Sarmatæ an Socii victores futuri sint.

But *He knows not whether the French or British will be victorious* (i.e., whether either nation will be so, they being on the same side : *num—aut*).

Nescit num Galli aut Britanni victores futuri sint.

I know not whether he is cunning or wise.

(If it means, I know not whether to place him in the list of cunning men, or in that of wise men, but he is in one or other of them, though I do not know in which ; then—)

Nescio utrum callidus an sapiens sit.

(But if it means, I do not know whether he bears either of these characters—)

Nescio num callidus aut sapiens sit.

IV.—Though *ne* in a disjunctive question is *prepositive*—i.e., introduces the first clause—it may be *postpositive* in the expression *NECNE or not*.

The question before us is whether there are gods or not.

Dii utrum sint, necne sint, quaeritur —Cic. Nat. De. III. § 17.

~~■~~ *Or not* in direct questioning is generally made by *an non*. *Sor提etur, an non?* Cic. Prov. Cons § 37. Such usages as Cic. Tusc. III § 41, *Sunt haec tua verba necne?* are less common.

V.—*An* is *postpositive*—i.e. appearing after the first clause or alternative, as often as needed; but it should not be made *prepositive*, or put before one alternative, and it is an *argenteism* to do so.

He asked me whether I was willing to march.

Me rogavit num vellem (or vellelmen) proficisci. (An vellem would be a Curtianism).

But *an* may introduce a *single* alternative in a peculiar way after these THREE—
DUBITO, HAUD SCIO, NESCIO; it gives them, however, a *modestly affirmative* force—I am not sure but: I rather think, &c.

I rather think he is safe.

Nescio an tutus sit.

I rather think he came alone.

Nescio an solus venerit.

I am not sure but he is to be preferred.

Dubito an anteponendus sit.

~~Si~~ *I do not know if (or whether) he is safe, I doubt if &c. must be made by using *num* or *ne*, or if there are two alternatives excluding each other, *utrum*. Si in Latin does not ask a question, though it is sometimes used after *exspecto*, as if that were the case. Exspectabat si transire conarentur. He waited to see if they would attempt crossing.—Cæs. B. C. II. 84.*

§ 24.—WHETHER—OR (OF INDIFFERENCE).

When it is stated that something holds good or true or possible *indifferently* under two conditions, then the indifference of these conditions is indicated by SIVE—SIVE, to express be it this way (as if *sive*), or be it that way, so and so is true; take you this view, take you that view, so and so holds good.

NOTE.—SIVE—SIVE may either stand before single words or may have a verb of its own; and it may, moreover, be repeated as often as may be required. It has usually the Indicative after it, unless in an indirect sentence, or when followed by a hypothetical statement.

The city, whether by accident or by design, was burnt down.

Urbs sive casu sive consilio deflagravit.

But *He is asked whether it was by accident or by design that, &c.*

Interrogatur utrum casu an consilio urbs deflagraverit.

Whether the report is true or false, we must do our duty.

Sive vera sive falsa fama est, nobis officium praestandum est.

Whether you use medicine or not, you will recover.

Sive medicamentum adhibueris sive non, convalesces.

SIVE is often elegantly used with participles or with quod.

Whether it was that he was afraid of the multitude, or that he hated them, he went into exile.

Sive quod multitudinem timebat sive quod eam odio habebat, exalsum abit.

CAUTION.—After the *formal* expression of indifference, *utrum*—*on* stands, as—
It is a matter of indifference to me and mine, whether you speak or hold your tongue.

Mea memorumque nihil interest utrum loquaris an taceas.

(But *Whether you speak or hold your tongue, you are a great fool.*
Sive loqueris sive taceas, stultissimus es.)

§ 25.—MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

1. The following are the chief verbs that must be used *impersonally* in the passive, inasmuch as they govern the dative in the active voice.

Advantage.—I was ADVISED, APPLAUDED, FAVOURED, INDULGED, OBEYED, PARDONED, PERMITTED, PERSUADED, SERVED, SATISFIED, SUPPLICATED, &c.

Mihi suāsum, plausum, faustum, indulatum, obeditum, ignotum, permissum, persuasum, servitum, satisfactum, supplicatum est, &c.

Disadvantage.—They were ABUSED, COMMANDED (to), DEFAMED, ENVIED, INJURED, INSULTED, INTERDICITED, OPPOSED, RESISTED, &c.

Iis maledictum, imperatum, obtrectatum, invidebatur, nocebatur, insultatum*, interdictum, obstabatur, resistebatur, &c.

Note. A Dative governed by the active voice cannot become the nominative in the passive of the same Verb.—I was OFFERED, PROMISED, SHOWN, TOLD, many things,—*Multa mihi oblata, promisea, ostensa, dicta sunt;* because *oblatus sum* would mean *I was offered to somebody*, i.e., my own personal self was offered; *ostensus sum* would mean *I was shwon*—i.e., I was made a show of, &c.

These verbs also govern the dative—

Appropinquo, assentor, blandior, gratificor, gratulor, immineo, impendo, irascor, medeor, morigeror, nubo, obsecundo, obsequor, obtempero, occurro, opitulor, repugno, studeo, subvenio, succedo, succenso, succurro, suffragor.

* This word is allowed to stand as in the first edition, although the best authority I can find for it in the passive is *Florus III. 15, 6*; the passive being rare and the word expressing more of violence than its English correlative. *Contumelid affid qm* would be more classical.

2. Certain English words from their classical appearance are apt to produce the impression that they have only to receive classical terminations to become classical words. Some of these have either no existence at all in the Latin language, as *audaciously*, *dictionary*, *immediate*, *insurrection*, or are used in a very different sense: such as *allege*,* *assert*, *attain*, *command*, *conduct*, *demand*, *convince*, *egregious*, *glorious*, *intercede*, *issue*, *persecute*, *pressue*, *procure*, *prosecute* (a person), *rebel*, *recommend*, *record*, *reflect*, *severe*, *solicit*, *traduce*. So *congratulate* is made *gratulor*, unless where there is mutual or multiplied congratulation, in which case only, *congratulor*.

3. *In* is inserted with the Ablative in expressions of time, only when it is to define the limits within which an event happened.

Compare:—*Cum Volscornum gente Latino bello neque pax neque bellum fuerat.*

Liv. II. 22. (Simply, an Ablative of Time.)

Neque allorum magis in Voleco bello virtus enituit *Liv. II. 24* (*in*—
in the case of.)

Hence *in* is inserted in opposition: *Tutor in bello quam in pace libertas plebis est.* *Liv. II. 23.* *Uno pini Etruscorum occidisse in acie: vincere bello Romanum* *Liv. II. 7*, where *in acie*, of a particular limited portion of the war; whereas *bello* dispenses with *in*, as implying the result of more than one *acie*. *Tutus* dispenses with the use of *in*: *Tota Asia, tot in civitatibus*, *Cic. Leg. Manil.*, § 7.

4. *In* must often be followed in Latin by the Accusative, where the English idiom is *in*, not *into*; as, *to call in question*, in *dubium vocare*; *in token of*, in *testimonium*; *to come in sight of the enemy*, in *conspicuum hostium venire*; *to give in marriage*, in *matrimonio dare*; *to elect in room of*, in *locum sufficere*. A remarkable contrast to these is, to plunge a dagger *into the consul's body*, *sicam in consulis corpore defigere*, i.e. to make it fast *in*.

5. Distinctions in the use of certain Prepositions.

AB—PER.—*This was done by me.* *Hoc a me factum est.*

Per me, would mean that it was done by me as an inferior instrument. *God delivered the Israelites by Moses.* *Per Mosem Israelitas liberavit Deus.* A *Mose*, would mean, delivered *from* *Moses*.

ANTE—PRO.—*Clodius laid an ambush before his own farm for Milo.* *Clodius ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocavit.* (Pro fundo, would imply a fear lest it should be attacked.) *He led out the legions before his camp.* *Pro castris legiones eduxit*, i.e., with the camp as a background.

APUD—CUM.—*He stays with me.* *Apud me commoratur*, i.e., at my house. *Mecum*, would mean in company with me, not necessarily at my house.

* A useful critical exercise for the young student would be to discover the proper Latin rendering of such English words, and the exact sense, if they exist, of their classical correlatives.

APUD—IN.—*In Cicero it is recorded that, etc.* Apud Ciceronem memoriae proditum est, &c. In Cicerone, would mean in the case of Cicero, as, In Cicerone rarum quoddam extitit ingenium. The meaning of the former sentence of the two could be brought out with the use of In, only by the insertion of *scriptis, operibus*, or some such word. *In Cicero's orations there are many marvels of genius.* In Ciceronis orationibus multa sunt miracula ingenii.

APUD—INTER.—Apud is among, according to the ways or opinions of. Inter, among, in the number of. This is the fashion among the Egyptians. Apud Aegyptios haec est consuetudo. He was then among the Egyptian soldiers. Is inter milites Aegyptios tum erat.

~~et~~ Constat (it is agreed as a fact), and convenit (it is agreed upon as an arrangement), both have inter.

INTER—PER.—During that war there was quiet from all contentions at home. Per illud bellum omnium discordiarum quies erat domi, i.e., continuing through the whole course of. During that war the city had a visitation of pestilence. Inter illud bellum pestis in urbem invasit, i.e., at some time in the course of.

TRANS—ULTRA.—They live beyond the Rhine (simply, on the other side.) Trans Rhenum incolunt. He extended the empire beyond the Rhine (i.e., to the Rhine and farther, past the Rhine). Ultra Rhenum fines imperii propagavit.

6. In such expressions as, It would be tedious to enumerate, etc., It would be difficult, the Latin idiom expresses more boldness than the English, and requires Est, where we would expect esset. The subjunctive, however, is right, if there is a hypothetical clause with si accompanying, as, Magis esset pudendum, st in sententia permaneres.—Cic. Tusc. II. § 14.

7. Adjectives of the Third Declension agree with nihil, quid, aliquid, as, nihil insigne, although, nihil novi. On the other hand, where the adjective is of one termination, as in prudens, instead of saying Est prudens abstinere. It is prudent to abstain, it is preferable to say, Est prudentis, It is like a prudent man. Madvig, § 282, 1.

8. **NATIONAL NAMES.**—Sometimes there is only one word to stand both as a substantive, a man of the nation, and also an

adjective, *belonging to* or *characteristic of* the nation; e.g., *Romanus a man of Rome*; *populus Romanus the people of Rome*; *fortiter pati Romanum est, to endure bravely is like a Roman*. So with *Etruscus*, *Græcus*, *Latinus*, etc. Frequently, however, there is a separate substantive distinct from the adjective; as, *Gallus*, but, *Bellum Gallicum*; *Macedo*, but *legio Macedonica*. If, in the latter case, the substantive appears to be used adjectively, it is only with a substantive implying a *person*, as, *miles Gallus*. The poets take greater liberties, and use that which is only a personal substantive adjectively, as, *Italis longe disjungimur oris*, Virg. *AEn.* I. 252, for *Italicis*, which it would be in prose.

NOTE.—An interesting distinction holds regarding the name *Greek*. *Græci* signifies the Greeks simply as one of the nations, without any necessary historical or moral reference. *Græci*, the Greeks as the wonderful race, opposed to *barbarians*. *Achivi* the Greeks of the Iliad and the Homeric time: “*Quicquid delirant regea, plectuntur Achivi*.”—HOR. *Ep.* I. 2, 14, compare *Liv.* I. 1. *Achæi*, the inhabitants of Achaea.

9. *Oportet, necesse est* may have either acc. or inf., or ut and subj. with ut omitted, but if the latter construction is taken, oportet and necesse est must follow. Thus, *Oportet legem promulgari*, or *legem promulgari oportet*, but only, *Lex promulgetur oportet*.

10. The impersonal verbs *poenitet*, *pudet*, *tardet*, which seem to admit of an acc. and inf. after them (as in *me non didicisse minus poenitet*).—CIC. *de Orat.* II. § 77) were not included in the list of expressions taking acc. and inf., because the infinitive after these impersonals is instead of a genitive, and because the relation between the accusative and the infinitive after such verbs is very different from the close connection which subsists between the accusative and infinitive in ordinary instances, e.g., in the case of another impersonal, as, *Te hilari animo esse*, *valde me juvat*.—CIC. *ad Quint Fr.* II. 18, 1.

11. *Dubito* and *dubius* are followed, not only in Nepos, but even in Livy, very freely by accus. and Infinit., instead of by *quin* and *subj.* Examples in *Liv.* 2, 64; 6, 14; 22, 55; 28, 24; 36, 16, 41; 37, 4; 38, 6. In the case of the relative preceding it, *dubito* for convenience sake, should take acc. and infinit., according to *Liv.* 33, 31. Antiochus rex erat, quem transgressum in Europam non dubitabant Cf. *Liv.* 37, 26. With regard to Cicero the instances of the acc. and infinit. are very doubtful. Att. VII, 1, 3, is an example only by wrong punctuation, and Fam. XVI. 21, 2, is from Cicero's son, not himself. Caesar always takes the construction with *quin*.

Dubito does not require the presence of an express negative (*non, haud*) in order to have *quin*. Vide *quam turpi leto pereamus*; *et dubita, si potes, quin ille cedem facturus sit*, CIC. Att. X. 10, 5, i.e., you cannot doubt. *Quasi vero dubium sit quin*, CIC. in *Caecil.* § 17, i.e., it is not doubtful.

§ 26.—CAUTIONS IN DECLENSION.

I. ARGOS. Argos neut. (Sing. exists only in Nom., Acc., Voc.) Pl. Argi, orum, is, os, &c., complete and masc.
JUS. No Dat. or Abl. Plur. *He used his own rights.* Jure suo usus est.

LOCUS. Plur. loca (as in loca superiora), always of *localities, topographically.* Plur. loci. *Passages in a book, or topics in a discourse.*

MILLE. *He was a mile and a half away.*

Mille quingentos passus aberat.

He was two miles away.

Duo millia passuum aberat.

(Poet—*Bis mille passus aberat.*)

Treat mille as an indeclin. Adj., and millia as a declinable Subst.; and never use millia for less than two thousand.

NEMO. G. nullius; D. nemini; A. neminem; V. wanting;
A. nullo; Pl. nulli, &c.

NIHIL. G. nullius rei; D. nulli rei; A. nihil; V. wanting;
A. nulla re.

Nihilum is *nothingness* or *worthlessness.* Res nihil est; *It is worthless.* Ad nihilum redigetur; *It will be reduced to nothingness.*

PLERIQUE. Complete in plural, but its Gen. is plurimorum,
&c.

Plerique Galli, but plerique eorum. Like uterque, it usually governs a Pronoun, *agrees* with a Subst.

PLUS. Complete in Plur., *plures, plura, &c.*, but in the singular use only Nom. and Accus., and, if in an expression of price or value, Gen. *pluris.*

He has more eloquence than wisdom.

Plus eloquentia quam sapientia habet; but

Utitur maiore eloquentia quam prudentia.

VAS, vessel. Gen. vasis; A. vas, &c.; but in Plur. of Second, Vasa; G. vasorum; D. vasis, &c.

These words are only in the singular—

AER.	} masc. G. ēris; A. em or a, &c.	{ <i>Airs from heaven.</i>
AETHER.		

FAMA. *There are two, three, many, &c. traditions.* Duplex, triplex, multiplex, &c. fama est. *Rumor* has a plural.

JUBAR. *The beams of the sun* = Radii solis.

LIBERTAS. *Our laws and liberties.* Nostræ leges et libertas.

OPERA. *Through his services.* Ejus operâ. Operis = By his workmen.

PLEBS. *Men of the commons,* commoners = Plebeii.

VER. *Spring seasons.* Verna tempora.

VITA. *He spared their lives.* Vitæ eorum pepercit.

Vita, however, admits a plural in the sense of, 1st, biographies; or, 2nd, livings—i.e., ways of living, livelihoods.

II.—LOCATIVE CASE IN NAMES OF TOWNS.

1st DECL.—At Rome, Romæ. At Prienē, Prienæ.

~~But,~~ But, the walls of Priene (non-locative), Moenia Priene.

When the noun is plural, as, at Athens, Athenis, Thebis, &c.

2nd DECL.—Tarenti, Londini, &c.

Where the noun is plural, as, at Susa (Gen. orum), Susis; at Argos, Argis.

3rd DECL.—Lacedæmone, Carthagine, Tibure. So Reate, Prænestæ, although with e already in the Nominate.

Towns in *polis* and *lis*, have i; Neapoli, Bilbili.

§ 27.—CAUTIONS IN CONJUGATION.

Cădo,	căcidi,	căsum,	cădĕre,	fall.
Cædo,	cæcidi,	cæsum,	cædere,	fell.
Cĕdo,	cessi,	cessum,	cĕdere,	yield.
Scindo,	scidi,	scissum,	scindere,	cleave.
Sĕdo,	sĕdavi,	sedatum,	sedare,	settle.
Sădeo,	sădi,	sessum,	sădere,	sit.
Sido,	sidi,		sidere,	sink.

Recido,	recidi,	recasum,	recidere,	<i>fall back.</i>
Recido,	recidi,	recisum,	recidere,	<i>cut off.</i>
Recedo,	recessi,	recessum,	recedere,	<i>retreat.</i>
Rescindo,	rescidi,	rescissum,	rescindere,	<i>break down.</i>
Resedo,	resedavi,	resedatum,	resedare,	<i>resettle.</i>
Resideo,	resedi,		residere,	<i>sit back.</i>
Resido,			residere,	<i>sink back.</i>

~~—~~ Six Compounds of sēdeo have no sup., de—dis—per—pro—re—subdeo.
Compounds of sido take the Perf. (and Sup. where it exists) of the kindred Compound of sēdeo.

Censeo,	censui,	censum,	censere,	<i>think.</i>
Sentio,	sensi,	sensum,	sentire,	<i>feel, think.</i>
Accenseo,	accensui,	accensum,	sēre.	<i>enrol.</i>
Accendo,	accendi,	accensum,	dēre.	<i>inflame.</i>
Assentio,	assensi,	assensum,	ire	<i>assent.</i>
Lēgo,	lēgi,	lectum,	lēgere,	<i>gather, read.</i>
Lēgo,	lēgavi,	legatum,	lēgare,	<i>despatch.</i>
Līgo,	līgavi,	ligatum,	līgare,	<i>bind.</i>
Delīgo,	delēgi,	delectum,	delīgere,	<i>choose.</i>
Dillīgo,	dilexi,	dilectum,	diligere,	<i>love.</i>
Delēgo,	delegavi,	delegatum,	delegare,	<i>delegate.</i>
Delīgo,	delīgavi,	deligatum,	deligare,	<i>bind fast.</i>

~~—~~ Three Compounds of lēgo have exi; Diligo, negligo, intelligo.

Repo,	repsi,	reptum,	rēpere,	<i>creep.</i>
Rāpio,	rāpui,	raptum,	rāpere,	<i>snatch.</i>
Erēpo,	erēpsi,	ereptum,	erēpere	<i>creep out.</i>
Eripio,	erīpui,	ereptum,	erīpere,	<i>rescue.</i>

Compounds of dīco and dūco retain their quantity and conjugation if they retain the *natural* meaning: they change both if they assume a metaphorical meaning.

From dīco, *lead*; edūco, *lead out of a place*, eduxi, &c.; but to lead out of infancy and ignorance, edūco, avi, *bring up, educate.*

From dico, *tell*; prædico, *foretell*, prædixi, &c.; but to tell publicly, *preach*, *celebrate*, prædico, avi, &c.

{ Com-miniscor,	-mentus,	-minisci,	<i>feign.</i>
{ Re-miniscor,	no perf.	-minisci,	<i>remember.</i>
{ Condo (is),	īdi,	ēre,	<i>build.</i>
{ Condio (is),	īvi,	īre,	<i>season.</i>
{ Deleo,	evi,	ēre,	<i>destroy.</i>
{ Dellō,	evi,	īnere,	<i>wipe away.</i>
{ Defetiscor,	no perf.	īsci,	<i>be weary.</i>
{ Diffiteor,	no perf.	ēri,	<i>deny.</i>
{ Diffido,	īsus sum,	ēre,	<i>mistrust.</i>
{ Diffindo,	īdi,	ēre,	<i>cleave.</i>
{ Ēdo,	ēdi,	{ ēdere, esse,	{ eat. }
{ Edo,	edīdi,	ēdere,	<i>give out.</i>
{ Fido,	fīsus sum,	fidere,	<i>trust.</i>
{ Findo,	fīdi,	findere,	<i>split.</i>
{ Figo,	fixi,	figere,	<i>fix.</i>
{ Fingo,	finxi	figere,	<i>feign.</i>
{ Frīco,	frīcui,	{ frīctum or frīcatum	are,
		}	<i>rub.</i>
{ Frīgeo,	frīxi,	no sup.	frīgere,
			<i>be cold.</i>
		(But (r)īgeo, rīgni, ēre, <i>be stiff.</i>)	
{ Frīgo,	frīxi,	{ frīxum or frīctum,	gēre,
		}	<i>fry.</i>
{ Fulcio,	fulsi,	fultum,	cīre,
{ Fulgeo,	fulsi,	no sup.	gēre,
{ Jāeo (-cens),	jācui,	jācītum,	ēre,
{ Jācio (-ciens),	jēci,	jactum,	ēre,
{ Linquo,	liqui,	no sup.	ēre,
{ Līqueo,	liqui,	no sup.	ēre,
{ Līquo,	avi,	ātum,	are,
Līquor, Dep.	no perf.		liqui,
			<i>be fluid.</i>

Mēdeor,	no perf.	mēdēri,	<i>heal.</i>	
Mentior,	mentitus,	mentiri,	<i>lie, say falsely.</i>	
Mētior,	mensus,	mētiri,	<i>measure.</i>	
Mētor, Dep.	metatus,	metari,	<i>lay out by measure.</i>	
Mētor, Pass.	messus,	mēti,	<i>be reaped.</i>	
Mēto,	messui, messum,	metēre,	<i>reap.</i>	
Mētuo,	metui, no sup.	metuēre,	<i>fear.</i>	
Mitto,	misi, missum,	mittere,	<i>send.</i>	
Mōlo,	mōlui, mōlitum,	mōlēre,	<i>grind.</i>	
Mollio,	mollivi, mollitum,	mollire,	<i>soften.</i>	
Mollior, Pass.	mollitus,	molliri,	<i>be softened.</i>	
Mōlior, Dep.	mōlitus,	mōliri,	<i>attempt.</i>	
Immōlo,	avi, atum,	are,	<i>sacrifice.</i>	
Oblīno,	evi, itum,	Inēre,	<i>daub.</i>	
Oblinor, Pass.	oblitus (<i>being daubed</i>),	Ini,	<i>bedaubed.</i>	
Obliviscor, Dep.	oblitus (<i>having forgotten</i>),	ivisci,	<i>forget.</i>	
Ordior,	orsus,	ordiri,	<i>begin to speak.</i>	
Orior,	ortus,	oriri,	<i>rise, arise.</i>	
Pasco,	pāvi,	pastum,	pascere,	<i>feed (act.)</i>
Päveo,	pāvi,	no sup,	pāvēre,	<i>be afraid.</i>
Pāro (-rans),	avi,	atum,	are,	<i>prepare</i>
Pāreo(pārens)	pārui,	pāritum,	pārēre,	<i>obey.</i>
Pārio (-riens) pēpēri,	{ partum,	{ pāritum,	pārēre,	<i>produce.</i>
Aperio,	aperui,	apertum,	īre,	<i>open.</i>
Reperio,	{ -peri,	-pertum,	ire,	<i>ascertain.</i>
Comperio,	{ -peri,	-pertum,	ire,	<i>ascertain.</i>
Comperior, Pass.	compertus,	īri,	<i>be ascertained.</i>	
Comperior, Dep.	no perf.	iri,	<i>ascertain.</i>	
Appāreo,	ui,	ītum,	appārēre,	<i>appear.</i>
Experior(so opporior),	{ expertus,		experīri,	<i>try.</i>

Prōdeo (dis, deunt, di- ens, deun- tis), &c.	ii,	ītum,	prodīre,	<i>go forth.</i>
Prōdo (dis, dunt, dens)	idi,	ītum,	prōdēre,	<i>betray.</i>
Prōficio,	eci,	ectum,	icēre,	<i>profit, i.e. get good.</i>
Prōficiſcor,	ectus,		icisci,	<i>set out.</i>
Quāero,	quāesivi,	quāesitum,	quāerere,	<i>seek.</i>
Quāeror (Pass)	quāesitus,		quāeri,	<i>be sought.</i>
Quāror,	questus,		quāeri,	<i>complain.</i>
Reddo (is, dunt, dens),	idi,	reddītum,	reddēre,	<i>give back.</i>
Rēdeo (is, dē- unt, diens),	ii,	redītum,	redire,	<i>go back.</i>
Salio,	ivi,	ītun,	īre,	<i>salt.</i>
Salio,	ui or ii,	saltum,	ire,	<i>leap.</i>
Sallo,	salli,	salsum,	ēre,	<i>salt.</i>
Psallo,	psalli,	no sup.	ēre,	<i>play the harp.</i>
Verro,	verri,	versum,	ēre,	<i>sweep.</i>
Verto,	verti,	versum,	ēre,	<i>turn.</i>
Vēneo,	venii,	no sup.	vēnire,	<i>be for sale.</i>
Vēnio,	vēni,	ventum,	vēnire,	<i>come.</i>

NOTE.—In sum and its Compounds observe the Fut. *ero* has 3d plur. ERUNT (erint is nothing).

Adinxo has in the perf. Inf. adinxisse.

Differo, in the sense of *differ*, has no perf. or sup.; distuli and dilatum belong to it only in the sense of *put off*.

Suffero (*suffer*) has only sustuli, no sup.; sublatum belongs only to tollo, so that sublatum dolor does not mean *pain endured*, but *pain removed*.

Timeo has its defects supplied by Formido, as periculum formidatum, a *dreaded danger*.

Observe these Infinitives and Imperfects Subinjunctive

Observe these Inflinitives and Imperfects Substantive.					
cupio,	cupere,	cuperem,	nasco,	nasci,	nascerem,
capior, Pass.	capi,	caperer,	orior,	oriri,	orirer.
morior.	mori	morrer.	patior,	pati,	patirer.

Fut. Part. of orior, morior, nascor—*oriturus*, *moriturus*, *nasciturus*.

**§ 28.—VERBS VARYING THEIR CONSTRUCTION WITH
VARYING MEANING.**

ACCREDIT—*it is added*

To a person, *Dat*—

Courage was added to the troops.

Virtus militibus accessit.

To a thing, *Ad.* and *Acc.*—

Courage was added to good sense.

Ad prudenteriam accedebat virtus.

ACCEDEO In its purely local sense *to approach*, accedo of course takes *Ad.* and *Acc.*; *ad aram, murum, &c.*

AFFERO—

Cibum tibi. I bring food (and give it) to you.

Cibum ad te. I bring it to the place where you are.

ANIMADVERTO—*qm.* *To observe one;* but, in *qm.* to *punish* one.

CAVEO—

Of an enemy, *Acc.*—

Cave canem (or a cane). Take care of, beware of the dog.

Of a friend, *Dat*—

Cave canil. Be kind to the dog.

CAVEO DE, *give security for.* *Civitates obsidibus* (by hostages, *Abl.*), *de pecunia caevent.*—*Cf.* B. G. VI. 2.

CEDO—

With *Dat.* (whether of person or thing)—*To yield to, give way before, comply with.*

With *Aca.*—*To give up a thing.*

With *Abl.*—*To depart from, not to insist on, give way from.*

Cedo curru, I move out of the way of.

Currum, I give it up. Curru, I quit it.

CEPES There is also *cedit cl.*, *falls to one's lot.* *Præda mihi cessit.*

CONFIDO (*Confidū sum*) In a person, *Dat*; in a thing, place &c. usually *Abl.*

CONFIDE is never represented by *confido*, except when followed by *in.*
I confide in you. *Tibi confido.*

But *I confide a secret to you.* *Tibi secretum committo or credo.*

I am confided in. *Mihi fides habetur* (because *confido* has no passive.)

CONSULO—

With *Dat.*—*To consult for one's interest, to have a regard for, whether of a person or a thing.*

With *Acc.*—*To consult one, i.e., ask his advice.*

The man who not only consults you but follows you, consults his own advantage.

Qui te non modo consulit verum etiam sequitur, is sibi consult.

They consulted nothing but their own interest.

Rei nulli nisi sua utilitati consulebant.

(*Nihil nisi, &c.* would of course mean, *They did nothing but consult, &c.*)

- CONSULE**—
 1. Observe also, *Consulo in qm.*, *I take measures against some one.*
Consulo (rem) boni, I take (a thing) in good part.
 2. *To consult the senate*, *Rem ad senatum referre*, usually.
To consult the Sibylline books, *Libros Sibyllinos adire.*
 3. *Consult* when purely nenter is *consulito* or *delibero*.
They are consulting to determine what is best.
Deliberant ut quid optimum sit statuant.

CONTINGO—

With *Acc.*—*To touch (mannum), border on (fines), polluted (in perf. part. contactus), concern or be connected with (stirpem).*
 With *Dat.*—*To baffle one.* Used impersonally with *Dat.* and *Ut* with *Subj.*

CONVENIO—

With *Dat.*—(a) *To suit, be arranged by, agreed by* (when without personal nominative.)

With *Acc.*—(β) *To go to speak to one, accost, address* (when with personal nominative).

(a) *That speech suits my age.*

Ea oratio mess estati convenit (also with *Abl.* and *cum*, *Acc.* with *in*).

They agreed about the time, but could not agree about the spot.

Inter eos tempus convenit, sed locus convenire non potuit.

I think the matter will be arranged.

Rem conventuram puto.

Let them stick to what was agreed on.

In eo quod convenit maneant.

It was agreed by us that peace should be preserved.

Inter nos convenit at pax servaretur.

It was agreed by you and me that, &c.

Mihi tecum convenit ut, &c.

(β) *He accosted me.* *I was accosted by him.*

Is me convenit. *Ab eo conventus sum.*

CONVENIRE—In its primary sense *to meet, assemble* (neuter), *convene* (neuter), this verb governs no case.

At the shout we assembled at the consul's house.

Ad clamorem convenimus consulis domum.

There we met, but nothing was agreed on.

Eo convenimus, at nihil convenit.

CREDO—

With *Dat.* alone—*To believe; homini, fama, rumor.*

With *Acc.* and *Dat.*—*To intrust, confide, hand over something to one's care.*

I believe you, I believe your words, and therefore I shall intrust you with this duty.

Tibi credo, tuisque verbis credo, atque ideo tibi hoc munus credam.

CREDO—
 1. Observe—

He is not believed, for he is a fool. *He is not believed to be sound.*

Ei non creditur, stultus enim est. *Is sanus esse non creditur.*

Credo may govern the *Acc.* of neuter pronouns, as *credo, hoc, id, illa, &c.*

2. I BELIEVE IN CHRIST. In Christum credo. *Augusta, Castellio, &c.* Embracing these three—

1. Credo Christum esse. *I believe in Christ's existence.*
2. Credo Christo. *I believe in Christ's words.*
3. Credo me Christo. *I believe in Christ's salvation, or trust myself to Christ.*

CUPIO—

With *Acc.*—Desire; *rem, &c.*

With *Dat.*—Wish one well, favour; *amico, &c.* or in place of *Dat.*, *amici causa.*

DEFICIO—

Vox deficit mihi = *desert.* *I have no voice.*

Vox deficit me = *destitut.* *My voice FAILS me. I begin to have no voice.*

Ab qd. ad qm. = *I revolt from—to.*

Deficio animo. *I lose heart.*

DETRAHO—

Qm. *I pull one down*—e.g., *de curru, &c.*

De qd. *I detract from one's fame*—i.e., *depreciate, backbite.*

DIVIDO—

Agrum militibus. *I divide land AMONG; in tres partes, INTO three parts.*

DO—

Tibi literas. *I put a letter into your hand,* one perhaps not addressed to you.

Ad te literas. *I send a letter to you*—i.e., not personally delivered, but delivered by the *tabellarius*, who is said *reddere* (to perform the second giving)—i.e., to deliver.

IMPERO—

Militibus. 1. *I have the command of soldiers.* 2. *I give a command to the soldiers, ut, ne, &c.*

Milites civitati. *I command the state in the matter of soldiers*—i.e., I demand soldiers from the state.

IMPONO—

Tibi. *I impose on you*—i.e., I cheat you.

Tibi qd. *I put something on you;* *coronam, onus, jugum, legem, &c.*

Impone milites in naues; to embark troops, put them on board. But pono or colloco spem, fiduciam in qd., in qd. re.

INFERO—

Bellum genti, make war on, but inferre bellum in fines, carry the war INTO.

INTERCEDO—

(a) To exist, lie between, if followed by one noun takes *inter*; if followed by two, *Dat.* and *cum* with *Abi.*

There was a feud between the consuls.

Inter consules simultas intercedebat.

There was a feud between Bibulus and Caesar.

Bibulus cum Cesare simultas intercedebat (but we might say, *Inter Bibulum et Cesarem simultas erat*).

(β) *To veto, protest against. Dat.*

The tribune protested against the law.

Tribunus legi intercessit.

~~☞~~ The Latin *intercede* never represents the proper sense of the English *intercede*, which is deprecior.

INTERSUM—(a) *With Inter.*

I. Originally, *to lie between* (of space or of time.)

A wall lay between him and the enemy.

Inter eum et hostem murus intererat.

II. Trop. *To differ.*

There is a great difference between this and that.

Inter hoc et illud multum interest.

(β) *With Dat. To have a hand in. Pugnare, &c.*

(γ) *Impersonally. It concerns, it is the interest of.*

Gen. of ordinary words; but instead of Gen. of ego, tu, sui, the Abl. sing. fem. of corresponding possessive PRONOUN.

It concerns my brother and me that, &c.

Mea et fratris mei interest; Ut and Subj. (or Acc. and Inf., or simple Infin., or clause with qualis or other Indefinite Interrogative.

~~☞~~ *It is for his interest to be silent.*

Eius interest tacere.

He confesses that it is for his (the confessor's) interest, &c.

Fatetur sua interesse tacere.

MANEO—

Absolutely; Mānē, Manē, inquam. Stay, stay, I say.

With Dat. : to remain for, not to be past.

Manet nobis bellum. The war is not over with us—i.e., is not yet ended.

With Acc. ; to await.

Manet nos bellum. War awaits us—i.e., though not yet begun.

~~☞~~ *Apud qm manere. To stay at one's house. Cum qo in one's company, not perhaps at one's house.*

METUO—

Tibi at amico { Metuo malum civitati a Catilina.

Te ut hostem { I am afraid of mischief to the state from Catilina.

MODEOR—I. *With Dat. II. With Acc. (See TEMPERO.)*

PETO—

Mihī librum. I ask the book (to be given me).

*A te qd, or ut. I ask you for something (pacem, &c.); I ask you to (ut),
poenas a te—i.e., I seek satisfaction at your hands.*

*Te libro, telo. I attack you, make at you, with a book, &c.—i.e., aim a book at
you.*

Consultatus. I am a candidate for, &c.

Urbem. I am making for the city, I am on my way to, &c.

But Quero urbem = I am searching for the city.

PRAE—

Tibi. *I go before you, precede you.*
 Tibi verba. *I go over words for you to repeat.*

PRESTO—

Rem. *I am answerable for; culpm, dominum, civitatem.*
 Rem esse. *I touch that so and so is the case.*

PRÆSTO Præsto fidem. *I am as good as my word; promissum, fulfil.*
Benevolentiam cl, show favour to; me virum, show myself a man, &c.
 Alcui. *To excel. Re, in some respect.*

PROSPICIO—

Urbum. *I see the city before me, deservy.*

PROSPICIO and PROVIDEO—

Urbi. *I provide for the city, watch over the interests of, &c.*
 Urbi rem frumentarium. *I provide corn for the city.*
 Tempestatem, periculum, &c. *I foresee a storm, danger, &c.*

PROVOCO—

Qm ad certamen. *Challenge to a contest.*
 Ab qm ad qm. *Appeal from one to another.*

PROVOCARE Observe—I appeal to you as a witness. Te testem adhibeo.
I appeal to your humanity. Tuam humanitatem appello.
I appeal to arms. Ad arma confugio.

RECIPIO—

Urbum. *I recover the city.*
 Me ex pavoro. *I recover from fright.*
 Me in urbem. *I retreat into the city.*
 Tibi. *I promise you, undertake to you.*
 In me. *I take an obligation on myself.*

RECEPERE To receive is usually accipere, though recipere is used in such expressions as in numeris, in civitate. To receive—i.e., to entertain one = excipere.

REFERO—

Literas ad qm. *I bring back a letter to one.*
 Qd in librum. *I enter a thing in a book.*
 Omnia ad voluntatem. *I ascribe everything to pleasure—i.e., make pleasure the chief good.*
 Pedem. *I retreat, fall back.*
 Rem senatum. *I report, apply to the senate.*
 Rem ad senatum. *I lay a subject before the senate, consult the senate on a point, make a motion before, &c.—i.e. as the presiding magistrate; (to move as an ordinary member of the senate, ceases.)*

RENUNCIATION—

Qd or de qd) senatus. *I report to the senate (coram, by personal appearance.)*
 Qd (or de qd) ad senatum. *I report to the senate (itterie, &c. sending report).*
 Qm consulim. *I return some one consul—i.e., declare he is duly elected.*
 Societatem, amicitiam cl. *To renounce some one's company, &c. Sometimes societati alicujus.*

RESPONDNO—

Oratori, ad orationem; always Ad. and Acc. with a neut. pronoun, such as *ad hoc, ad haec.*

Expectationi, spes, fama. *Come up to, fulfill, am worthy of.*

~~RESPONDEO~~ ad nomen. *I answer to my name (when called.)*

Respondeo nomini. *I do not disgrace my name.*

RIDEO—

Tibi. *I smile on you.*

Te. *I smile or laugh at you.*

SOLVO—

Qm. *I discharge, release one; vincula, metu, &c.*

Qd cl. *I pay one.*

STO—

(a) *To stand to, abide by, observe. Abl. (sometimes with in, especially with a neut. pron.)*

They did not abide by the treaty.

Foedera non steterunt.

(β) *To stand by a person; i.e., on his side, ab eo (sometimes cum and pro).*

(γ) *To stand—i.e., cost. Dat. with case of price.*

This victory cost me much blood.

Haeo victoria mihi multo sanguine stetit.

SUFFICIO—

Magistratum. *I substitute, in locum demortui, &c.*

Mihi vires sufficient ad opus. *I have strength sufficient for the work. (It also means to supply, but this is not Ciceronian.)*

TEMPERO—

Lingua. *I put restraint on—i.e., confine, restrain.*

Linguam. *I keep restraint on—i.e., govern.*

A convicilis. *I refrain from lawsuits.*

TIMEO. See METUO.

VACO—

Culpa, ingenio, &c. *I have no fault, talent, &c.*

Ab opere, officio, &c. *I am disengaged, off duty, &c.*

Rei, studio, &c. *I have leisure for a pursuit, apply myself to study,*

Mihi vacat. *I have leisure.*

VINDICO—

Libertatem. *I maintain, defend freedom.*

Me in libertatem. *I set myself at liberty.*

Mihi libertatem. *I claim liberty.*

Me ab injuria. *I protect myself from injury.*

VOLO—

Pancis te volo. *I want a word with you. Quid tu me vis? What do you want with me?* Cf. Cas. B. G. I. 34, 2.

Tibi bene volo, or tua causa volo. *I wish you well. Cf. cupio.*

Quid sibi res vult? *What means this?*

§ 29.—M E L V I N I A N A.

1. NEGATIVES. Two negatives make in Latin an affirmative, except in two instances.

I.—When a *general* negative precedes and an enumeration of *particulars* follows, each of these particulars may have a negative of its own, without neutralising the previous negative.

No one was ever either a poet or an orator, who thought any one superior to himself.

Nemo umquam neque poeta neque orator fuit, qui quemquam meliorem quam se arbitraretur.—CIC. Att. XIV. 20, 2.

But if the general negative *nemo* is not put in the foreground, only one negative is inserted, as, *Neque poeta neque orator quisquam fuit*, etc.

II.—When a general negation precedes, and then special emphasis is laid on some part or particular, *ne—quidem* coming after does not neutralise the foregoing negative.

No one is left even to weep over the name of the people of Rome.

Nemo ne ad deplorandum quidem populi Romani nomen relinquitur.—CIC. in Cat. IV. § 4. Cf. Liv. I. 55, fin.

2. NON Modo. When *non modo* stands for *non modo non* two conditions require to be fulfilled, (1) that the two clauses have a common verb, and that verb put last, and (2) that *ne—quidem* follow.

Not only was an arrangement not come to among the Fathers, but not even between the Consuls.

*Non modo inter Patres sed ne inter Consules quidem convenit.
This had not only not been done before by a citizen, but not even by an enemy.*

Hoc non modo a cive sed ne ab hoste quidem antea factum erat.

If the verb had been inserted in the first clause, then *non modo non*, as, *Hoc non modo non a cive factum erat*, etc.

But if each clause has a verb of its own, forming a separate predicate, the full form must be used.

The time for this had not only not passed, but was not even come.

Ejus rei tempus non modo non exierat, sed ne venerat quidem.

Not only did he not do this himself, but he did not allow it to be done by others.

Non modo non ipse hoc fecit, sed ne ab aliis quidem fieri passus est.

3. *Ne ames*, simply forbidding. *Ne ama*, peremptorily. *Noli amare*, beseechingly.

4. *Ipsx*. When the speaker refers not to himself, but to some other person, and has occasion to say, *his own*, i.e., the other person's own, the pronoun is *ipse*. *I attribute this disaster to his own fault.* *Ipsius culpa* hanc cladem tribuo.

5. **QUASI.** *As if* in English often takes past tenses, where such tenses could not stand in Latin. Things that are really contemporaneous must be kept contemporaneous. *You speak as if you were a fool.* *Loqueris, quasi stultus sis.* *He spoke as if he had been a fool.* *Locutus est, quasi stultus esset*, i.e., at the time of his speaking. But, *He spoke as if he had been ordered to speak.* *Locutus est quasi loqui jussus esset*, i.e., the order being previous to his speaking.

6. **SOME.** *Aliquot*, in reference to number, i.e., *some few*. *Quidam*, when one knows the persons, perhaps can name them. *Nonnullus*, *some less definitely than quidam. Aliquis, some one or other.*

7. **CONSUMMATION.**—The classical tongue has often an advantage in the variety of its copulative conjunctions. *Homer and Virgil and Tully and Demosthenes have been compared to each other.* *Homerus et Virgilinus atque Tullius et Demosthenes inter se comparati sunt.*

8. **QUAM NON.** This is often powerfully used, where our language would revolt against a similar usage. *How far is he from being a man of learning!* *Quam non doctus est!* *How very little were they moved!* *Quam nihil moti sunt!*

9. **POTIUS—QUAM.** If the one alternative excludes the other, *potius—quam* must have the subjunctive. *He said he would rather die than betray his country.* *Dixit se potius moriturum esse quam patriam proderet: i.e., he would not do the latter on any supposition.* But if there is only a simple preference to be expressed, then the clauses are co-ordinate

and the same mood follows that precedes. *I will rather write than read.* Ego potius scribam quam recitabo: i.e., I will rather do the one than the other, but do not object particularly to either. (Ego potius scribam quam recitem, would mean, I am not to read, whatever be the consequence.) *He said he would rather write than read.* Dixit se potius scripturum quam recitaturum esse. Similarly, with co-ordinate clauses. *Lucan rather narrated than sang.* Lucanus magis narravit quam cecinit.

10. GAINING. The deponent verbs, adipiscor, consequor, nancisco, do not govern a dative, being treated like Greek middle verbs, having the dative intrinsically implied. *He obtained for himself great praise.* Magnam laudem adeptus est. If *sibi* is inserted, then the verb must be an active one, such as, *pario, comparo*, etc.

11. NOT TO MENTION. Generally, *ut omittam.* Horace, not to mention others, uses this word. Horatius, ut alios omittam, hoc verbo uitur. Although omitto takes the simple Infinitive (omitto lugere), it does not take Accus. and Infinitive, and hence when not to mention requires a clause after it with this latter construction, *ne com-memoremus* is to be substituted.

12. ADJECTIVES OF HABIT. *Ebrisus, Iratus, and Tacitus* describe a man at a particular time. *Ebricus, Iracundus, Taciturnus*, describe a man's character. A man may be iratus (in a passion once), without being liable to the imputation of being iracundus (passionate).

13. EIUS. *Eius* and *seruum* may be said not to occur in verse in the sense of *his, their.* The poets either omit altogether, as being weakening words, or use *illis, viri, pueri*, according to circumstances. Horace, Od. IV. 8, 18, Sat. I. 4, 80, uses these cases, but as antecedents to a *qui*-clause.*

14. WITH IMPUNITY. *He dismissed them with impunity*, is in English an ambiguous expression. It may mean, He dismissed them without punishing them. *Eos impunitos dimisit.* It may also mean, He dismissed them without being punished himself, in which case, *Eos impune dimisit.*

15. LIOTES. This figure of speech, whereby a negative is converted into an affirmative, sometimes introduces a great change in the meaning. *He sent not the smallest present*, i.e., none at all, large or small. *Ne minimum quidem donum misit.* But by *liotes*, *He sent not the smallest present*, i.e., one of the largest. *Donum hand minimum misit.*

16. Give thanks, assistance; *gratias agere, auxilium ferre.* *Dare* would be wrong. Virgil, however, has *Da deinde auxilium*, *Aen.* II. 691; therefore poetic.

17. CUSTOMA. *Mores.* *Consuetudo* does not seem to be used in the plural in this sense. It occurs in the plur. in *Cic. Deiot* § 27, in the sense of *acquaintanceships.*

18. JUS GENTIUM. Law of nations; international law. *Jura gentium*, rights of the clans, or (patrician) families.

* The occurrence of *eius* as a simple possessive in the much disputed Cerberus stanza of Hor. Od. III. 11, 17, is an important element of doubt in the question as to its genuineness. See Orelli ad loc.

19. PROCUL answers to all the questions of place. *Est procul.* He is *at* a distance. *Ivit procul.* He went *to* a distance. *Procul exclamavit.* He exclaimed *from* a distance. Where ambiguity might arise, it is perhaps better to render "*from* a distance" by *e longinquō*.

20. CONTEMPT. *Contemptio* Cicero's only word, and generally Caesar's, who, however, has once *contempnus*, B. G. II. 30.

21. CONJUNCTIONS (*et ac atque*) do not always couple like cases and moods, but take those required by the sense and by the usage of the language; e.g., *Et Bibili et Romae fuerat.* *Dixit et fecisset.* *Dic mihi et eris mihi magnus Apollo.* *Mea et patris mei interest.* (In the first example, both are in one case, the locative).

22. REBUILD. No proper single word for it in Latin. *Reficio* comes nearest, but it frequently means only to *repair*, an entirely different meaning. *Recadifco* occurs as a various reading in Livy V. 53, 7, but is not admitted into the text by Drakenborch.

23. COLLECTIVE NOUNS are made by Cicero to agree with the verb or adjective connected with them in the singular, but after the course of a long sentence, he sometimes allows a plural to slip in. Hannibal conquered the Roman people as often as he engaged with *them*. Hannibal populum Romanum vicit, quoties cum *eo* confixit. Other writers than Cicero use the plural freely and even boldly, as, *Clamor populi mirantium*.—Livy I. 41.

24. OR. Tell me, *or* I will beat you. *Dic mihi, alioquin te verberabo.* Sometimes *aliter.* *Aut* in the poets, and even in Livy IV. 25; but no authority for *vel*, which is too weak, signifying, *or if you like* (from *volo*).

25. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. *It being found* that Troy could not be taken, &c. Though the silver age usage, and occasionally that of Livy admits, *Invento Trojam capi non posse*, &c., the Ciceronian usage is, *Quum inventum esset*, &c.

26. AMBIGUITY. Translate in four ways. *Deo soli sacrificabant.*

27. ERA. A more barbarous word than *Aera** was never introduced into the Latin tongue. *Before the Christian era*, ought to be made, *Ante Christum natum*. If it cannot be made by such circumlocutions, the Greek *epocha* ought to be used. *The Jewish era does not correspond with ours.* *Epocha Judaica non congruit cum nostra.* *The era of Elizabeth.* *Tempus, tempora, or saeculum Elizabethæ.*

28. IMPERFECT TENSE. In appending their names to any work, the Roman artists spoke of their work in the *Imperfect*

* It is said to have arisen from a contraction of the initials of *Anno Erat Augustus* (i.e. *Augustus* or *Emperor*): thus, *A Er A.—MELVIN.*

to show that they did not look upon it as perfect. Pingebat Zeuxis. In imitation of this expression of modesty printers used to say, Excudebat or Imprimebat. Of late, since Dr. Carey's time, the editor of the Regent Classics, Excludit has been appearing, which is not an improvement.

29. *Quis* (Indef.) *Quis* indefinite cannot be separated from *si*, *ne num*, in connection with which it occurs, except by a preposition, and not then when it can be avoided. *If an attack was made on any one.* *Si in quem impetus factus est*, or, *Si quem in hominem impetus factus est.* *If any injury was done any one.* *Si qua cui injuria facta est* (only correct order).

30. *Apem*, accus. of *apis*, a *bee*; *Apim*, of *Apis*, the Egyptian god.
Panem, accus. of *panis*, *bread*; *Pana*, of *Pan* (Gen. *Panos*), the Arcadian god.

31. Is always refers to some person or thing already mentioned, unless followed by the relative. Hence it is often not expressed in Latin, where in English there is a pronoun required, *that* or *those*. *Those studying this language learn others at the same time.* *Huic linguae studentes alias simul discunt*; or, *Ii qui student*; or, simply, *Qui student*. (*Ii studentes* would mean, *They, while studying.*) *To be sold, that house situated in Broad Street.* *Vendetur domus sita in Via Lata*; or, *ea domus quae sita est*, &c. So, the English idiom whereby *that* or *those* is used to save the repetition of a noun cannot be made by *is*, unless a relative follow. *He compared his own knowledge to that which others had.* *Scientiam suam ei quam alii habebant comparavit.* *He preferred the safety of the state to that of his parents.* *Civitatis salutem parentum suorum saluti anteposuit.* Here neither saluti nor salutem can be dispensed with without injury. Often one repetition of the substantive will suffice, as, *He entrusts his own property, and that of the state to Cæsar.* *Suas civitatisque fortunas Cæsari permittit.* So with Prepositions. *I do not compare your life and character with those of that man.* *Non*

confero vitam neque existimationem tuam cum illius.—Cic.
Verr. IV. § 45.

NOTE 1.—*Hic* and *Illa*, unlike *Ie*, may be used without a relative clause following, as strong demonstratives.—Cic. Arch. § 28. Nullam virtus aliam mercedem laborum desiderat, praster hanc laudis et glorie. Here *hanc* implies more than would be expressed by our *that of praise*; it means *this reward*, on which I have been dwelling. Similarly in Cic. Divin. in Cœcil. § 86, Quum omnis arrogans odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, *illa* is more emphatic than a simple substitute for a substantive. Compare *illud Enni*, Cic. Tusc. IV. § 19; and *Cœcilianum illud*, Cic. Tusc. III. § 56.

NOTE 2.—The Latins had sometimes a less careful way of comparisons, by which they compared an attribute belonging to one person or thing, not with the attribute of another person or thing, but with the person himself or thing itself. *Si cum Lycurgo nostras leges conferre volueritis, for, cum Lycurgi legibus*—Cic. de Orat. I. § 197. It was probably an imitation of the Greek, which was fond of this *comparatio compendiaria*. Jelf. § 781, d.

32. *HABEO*, in the sense of *consider*, does not take acc. and inf., and therefore *esse* is to be omitted after it. *I consider the gods to be eternal and blessed*. Deos æternos et beatos habeo (or, *esse* duco). *I consider this unjust*. Hoc pro injusto habeo. *I consider it as certain that this is right*. Pro certo habeo hoc recte se habere, where the construction of acc. and inf. depends on *pro certo*.

33. Livy's poetical expressions, as *Ensis, terrores et prodigia* for *terrores prodigiorum*, may be accounted for from his having drawn his history from poetical annals or chronicles, like our own Wyntoun's.

34. *Any* in a comparative clause, when not used in an emphatic way, is often to be made by *quis*. *The more learned any one is, the more humble he will become*. Quo quis doctior est, eo modestior fiet. Occasionally by *quisque*, as, Quo quisque est sollertior, hoc docet laboriosius.—Cic. Rosc. Com. § 31. The same meaning may be brought out with *Ut quisque* and the superlative; as, *The more upright any one is, the more difficulty he has in suspecting others to be bad*. Ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur.—Cic. ad Quint. Fr. I. 1. § 12.

35. SUBSTANTIVE VERB, must often be inserted in Latin

where it is not required in English. *He gloried that he had slain a better man than himself.* Gloriatus est se meliorem virum interfecisse quam ipse esset. (*Quam ipsum* would imply that he slew himself also). *We have no such poet as Homer.* Talem poetam qualis Homerus est (fuit) non habemus. (*Qualem* Homerum, would mean, we have no such poet as we have in Homer, making Homer an Englishman).

36. FORTASSE implies possibility with a considerable amount of probability. *Forsitan* something barely possible and little probable: its proper usage is with a verb of its own, and that verb in the Subjunctive. Neither of them* stands after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*; but *si forte* etc.

37. ROCK (in similes) Scopulna. *Caesar avoided a barbarous word like a rock.* Caesar verbum barbarum veluti scopulum fugit.

38. VERTERE TERGUM (not *tergum*) of an army in disorderly rout; but a Roman army in right retreat had only one foot—*referre pedem*.

39. AUDIO. The only part signifying *obey* is *audiens*, always with *dicto* immediately before it. It may govern a personal Dative besides. Placet consules senatui dicto audientes esse. Liv. IV. 26. med. This is the invariable order.

NOTE.—As *audio bene*, *male* are confined to the meaning, *I am well or ill spoken of*, the Latins expressed such a statement as, *I hear well*, by, *Bene utor auribus*, or, *Auribus bene percipio*. *I hear ill*, by, *Surdaster sum*, CIC. Tusc. V. § 116, or, *Vitio auditus labore*.

§ 30.—SYNONYMS TREATED MORE MELVINIANO.

Accuse.—*Accuso*, general term, especially of accusing formally in a court.
Incauso, accusing, not in a court of justice, implies suddenly *finding fault with*.
Insimulo, accuse falsely, on mere appearances.
Orimino, accuse maliciously, to *defame*.
Arguo, simply to bring evidence against, try to convict.
Defero, nomen, and (under the Empire) hominem, to *report*, *indict*.

Become.—*Evado*, generally, by little and little, referring to the process. *Flo* refers rather to the *result*. *He became a learned man.* *Vir doctus evasit.* *He became proud.* *Superbus factus est.*

* In the suspicious epistles to Brutus passing under the name of Cicero, nisi fortasse occurs, as ad Brut. I. 15, 8.

BEFORE.—*Adest scripta.* I wrote before, i.e., on a previous occasion. *Sepra scripta* I wrote before, i.e., in a previous part of my letter.

BOAST.—*Jacto me,* generally offensively, with *rosy*, probably without possessing any claim. *Glorior,* not necessarily offensively, with *pride*, though not necessarily without any claim.

BRING.—*Provo,* of things that can be carried. *Deuco,* of things that cannot. *He brought money with him.* *Pecuniam secum tulit.* *He brought his legions to the mouth of the river.* *Legiones ad ostium fluminis duxit.*

BUILD.—*Condo, build.* *Edifico,* carry on the building after founding. *Rome was not all built in a day.* *Non tota Roma uno die aedificata est* (*condo here would be wrong*)

CHARACTER.—1. *The Greek characters.* *Litterae Graecæ.* 2. *An illustrious character.* *Vir illustris.* 3. *This procured him a high character.* *Hoc ei magnam faamam (opinioneam virtutis etc.) peperit.* 4. *Brutus assumed the character of a fool.* *Brutus stulti personam sumpsit.* *The characters of Terence.* *Terentii personæ.* 5. *Such is the character of the nation.* *Ea est nationis indoles.* 6. *It was the character of the Romans to be just.* *Romanorum fuit justos esse.* 7. *His character may be gathered from what we are told he did when he felt the disease was mortal.* *Qualibus moribus fuerit colligi potest ex illis quas eum fecisse accepimus, quam morbam mortiferum esse sensisset.* 8. *Livy's character of Hannibal.* *Livil de Hannibale judicium.*

CHILD.—If the reference is to very young children, *Infans;* otherwise, *puer.* *He spared neither women nor children.* *Nec mulieribus nec pueris peperdit.* *Liberi,* would imply, he spared none at all, for *liberi* has no reference to age, and men never cease to be *liberi* of parents, though they cease to be at the stage of *pueri.*

CONFER.—*Defero* and *confero* are both used in the sense of *confer,* bestow, with this difference, that *defero* takes the Dat., *confero* takes the Accus. (*Defero imperium Casari, confero imperium in Casarem.*)

CRIME.—*Scelus.* *Crimen* is in Cicero the accusation; only in Tacitus and the silver age does it become the *crime.*

DEATH.—*Potestas vita necisque* belongs to man; *vita mortisque,* to God.

DISCOVER.—1. *Exhibit.* *He discovered great bravery.* *Magnam virtutem præstítit.* Of things bad, *Prodo.* *This discovers a depraved mind.* *Hoc pravam mentem prodit.* 2. *Find out,* as the *arts,* *Invenio;* if anything secret, *Deprehendo.* 3. *Disclose.* *Fulvia discovered the conspiracy to Ciceru.* *Conjurationem Ciceroni patefact Fulvia.*

DISPLEASE.—*Poenitet eos consulum,* i.e., displeased that there should be such a magistracy. *Consules his displicant,* i.e., displeased with the persons that happen then to be consuls.

EACH.—*Singuli* when one is taken separately and contrasted with the whole aggregate i.e. individualised. *Quisque* each, when no one is wanting all being included. *Singulis legionibus singulas legatos praefect ut eos testes suos quisque virtutis haberet.* (Over each of the legions he set one Lieutenant that each soldier might not be without witnesses to his

valour). *Cass.* B.G. I. 52. *Quisque fecit, i.e.* No one omitted to do it. *Singuli fecerunt, i.e.*, They did it each apart or by himself. (*Uterque, each of two, consulunt etc.*)

ENTER.—Used metaphorically of entering into a scheme, *Ineo* and *Ingredior* differ in an important respect. *Ineo enter into.* *Ingredior enter upon.* *Catilina conjurationem init sed in eam vix ingressus est.*

FAVOUR.—*Beneficium*, an act of favour. *Favor*, a disposition to favour. *Gratia*, the position of a favourite.

INDEED.—I. If it means in reality, then *Revera* or *Profecto*. *He was indeed a man of learning.* Is *revera vir doctus fuit*. II. If it implies some limitation or concession, *Quidem*. *He was learned indeed but not virtuous.* *Doctus quidem fuit sed non probus.* III. If it is in a reply, expressing wonder or doubt. *Indeed!* *Itane or, more strongly Itane vero!*

KNOW.—*Scio, I know a thing to be so and so.* *Novi, I am acquainted with a person or thing.* *Notum est, It was known.* *Cognitum est, It was ascertained.*

LAST.—*Ultimus*, last of all, as *Tarquin the last king*. *Proximus*, last where the series still continues, as *last week*, our *last king*, *William IV*.

LEAVE.—*Discedo a schola*, i.e., on an occasion. *Scholam relinquo*, i.e., not to return.

LEGISLATOR.—No single word for it in Latin. *Legis* (or *legum*) *lator* is, the *proposer* of some law. *Solon the Attic legislator.* *Solon legum Atticarum conditor.*

LEND.—*Commodo*, when the identical thing is expected back, *librum*. *Mutuo dare*, when only an equivalent is expected, as, *assem*.

MARRIAGE.—*Matrimonium*, the married state opposed to celibacy. *Conjugium*, marriage, as a *natural* regulation and step in life. (*Solicitus fuit de filii sui conjugio. He was anxious about the marriage of his son.*) *Connubium*, 1. marriage, as a *social* institution with civil privileges: 2. privilege of intermarriage between *classes* of society. (*Principio plebeis nulla connubia cum Patriciis fuerant. Originally the Commons had no rights of intermarriage among the Patricians.*) *Contubernium*, marriage among slaves. *Nuptia* the ceremony, the marriage-feast.

OATH.—*Jurandum* an oath, generally, especially in *civil* matters. *Fides*, as opposed to it expresses the *promise* itself in opposition to the *form* of words. *Sacramentum* is the *military* oath of soldiers to obey their general.

OFFER.—*Propono*, hold out (a reward) for excitement to do a thing. *Offero*, make offer of, as *donum*.

OLD AGE.—*Senectus*, may be, a vigorous old age, to be regarded with reverence. *Senium*, only, helpless old age to be regarded with *pity*. Hence, *senio mortuus est. He died of old age.*

OPINION.—*Sententia*, deliberate opinion. *Opinio*, may be a mere notion or impression.

Opinie signifies also *estimation*, which *sententia* does not. My opinion of his valour is not high. *Mea opinio de ejus virtute non est magna.* (Cf. Caesar's *Horum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis* B. G. II. 24.)

PERMIT.—*Patior*, simply, not to prevent. *Permitto*, to grant positive leave.

POETRY.—*Poetica* the art. *Poësis* the production itself. *He wrote on poetry.* De poetica scripsit. *His poetry was amateur.* Poësis ejus amatoria fuit. Sometimes either word will answer. *The Romans long neglected poetry.* Romani diu neglexerunt poetican or poësim.

Possessa.—*Habeo agrum.* I have land. *Teneo.* I occupy land. *Possideo.* I hold land, i.e., in legal possession, *am a land-holder.*

PREVAIL ON.—*Ezoro.* By entreaty. *Impetro.* By request. *Persuadeo.* By argument.

PROCEED.—*Profectior.* To proceed, to start; to arise. *This advice proceeded from the nobles.* Hoc consilium a nobilibus profectum est. *Progradior.* to proceed (after starting); go on one's way, move forward. *The work proceeded.* Opus processit. *He proceeded with the work.* Opus perficere parexit.

PROFIT.—*Proficio.* Get, or derive good for myself. *Prosum.* Do good to another. *I have not profited in coming hither.* Non profeci huc veniendo; but, if *prosum* is taken, *Mihil non profuit quod huc veni.* *Proficio*, often used impersonally in passive, as *Video aliquid profectum esse.* *I see some good has been done.*

RESTORE.—*Restituuo*, put back into a former position, as, aliquem in regnum. *They restored the worship of the true God.* Cultum veri Dei restituerunt. *Reddo*, give back, as, librum cl. Helenam Achivis. *Restituo* may sometimes express the same meaning as *reddo*, but *reddo* can never express the special meaning of *restituo*.

SAFE.—*Tutus.* Safe, (1) of a person, not in danger; (2) of a course, not dangerous, as *Tutius esse arbitrabantur*, &c., Cæs. B. G. III. 24. (Its adverb is *tuto*, the best authority for *tute* being that of *Auctor ad Herennium*.) *Incoluisse.* Having passed through danger without injury, *unscathed*. *Securus.* Not afraid of danger (*sine cura*). *Saltus*, safe and sound, in good health. *Sospes.* Safe and sound, by the blessing of God.

SIGHT.—*Visus.* Sight, as one of the senses. *Spectaculum.* A sight, show. *Conspectus.* Sight, a coming into sight, a view obtained (Passively), as, *Conspectu hostium frigimus.* *Adspectus.* Sight, a looking, a look bestowed (Actively), as, *Uno adspectu fugavimus.* *Trux adspectus*, fierce *look*; *sub adspectu venio* or *cado*; but, *in conspectu venio*; *in conspectu urbis*, *within sight of the city.*

STATUE.—*Simulacrum.* Of gods, only a remote similitude being possible. *Statua*, Of a man, a man *set up*. Distinction plain from Cæs. B. C. III. 105, where *simulacrum Victoriae*, but *statua Cæsaris*. *Signa* are statues, considered especially as works of art.

STRUCK.—*Percutens* (as it were, *knocked down*) indicates more violence than *percussus* which is simply struck. The latter often used metaphorically, as *percussus timore*, i.e., a feeling within one; also by something without, as, *percussus sorum crudelitate*.

TERRITORY.—*Fines*, chiefly where there is reference to the circumference or boundaries. *Ager*, to the surface. *Fines propagare*, but, *a grum dividere*.

THINK.—*Cogita*. Exert the reasoning faculties. *Puto*, simply, I am of opinion. *Hic putat se jam esse consulem, ille cogitat quomodo consul fiat*. (The participle *Putans* is rare in prose: thinking should be made by *ratus*, *arbitratus*, *existimans*.)

WANT.—If *scarcity*, *Inopia*; if *absolute want*, by a circumlocution with *Dessam*.

WING (of an army).—*Cornu*, the wing, as one of the three leading divisions of an *acies*. *Aba*, the extreme wing, properly only a part of the *cornu*, consisting only of the cavalry.

WISH.—*Oportet* differs from *volo* in implying not only a wish, but the *expression* of it in some form. *Opicio* refers to the excitement of the desire as felt within.

WITNESS.—*Arbitrus*. An eye-witness, a party present. *Testis*. One who bears evidence, whether present or not.

O M I S S I O N S.

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1.—*Plus est*, insert in expressions taking Simple Infinitive.

6, 7.—*Oportet*, *volo*, insert in List with Acc. and Inf.

9.—*Causa est quod, hac est causa quod*, insert among those taking Quod: Cf. Cse. B. G. III. 1, with *Quod* and *Indic.*; B. G. I. 50, V. 27, with *Quod*, and Subj., being indirect. (*Satis causa quare*, B. G. I. 19; *satis causa ut*, B. C. III. 17.)

16.—*Idoneus*, insert as allowing Ad and Accus. of Gerund.

I N D E X.

Note.—*Syn.* = *Synonym.* *Dist.* = *Distinguished.*

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